

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, MAY 6, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 137

PRICE TWO CENTS

## PROPOSITION TO LIMIT PRESIDENT TO ONE SIX YEAR TERM POPULAR

Manner of Conducting Republican Campaign This Year Is Crystallizing Sentiment for It in Congress

### LEADERS ALL FOR IT

Senators Begin to Talk of Adjourning for the National Conventions and Returning to Finish Session

WASHINGTON—Developments of the presidential campaign on the Republican side have resulted in crystallizing sentiment in Congress to all appearances in favor of submitting to the several state legislatures a proposed amendment to the constitution fixing the presidential term at six years and making Presidents ineligible for reelection.

President Taft said in one of his Massachusetts speeches that such legislation ought to be enacted and Congress seems likely to take him at his word. There has for years been strong sentiment in favor of such a change in the constitution but not until now has it seemed likely to result in definite action by Congress. The leaders in both parties favor it. It passed at this session the joint resolution will come before the legislatures of a majority of the states in January, and undoubtedly the amendment would be ratified in time to affect the 1916 campaign.

Two questions on which the political parties have divided—Philippine independence and anti-injunction legislation—came before the House last week, and the adherents of those parties divided along regulation lines. The Democrats, who have favored Philippine independence, submitted a report from the House committee on insular affairs, providing for absolute Philippine independence by 1921, and modified independence prior to that time. The Republicans of the committee in their minority report opposed the stand of the Democrats and said they favored giving the Philippines independence when their inhabitants were ready for it.

The House will probably be ready for adjournment by June 1, but the Senate will not be unless it wants to ignore many of the important matters which will then be before it. Vice-President Sherman gives it as his opinion that the session will run along until October, and a number of senators are beginning to talk about taking a recess over the national convention season and then coming back to work. The Senate feels that it must dispose of the Lorimer case at this session, and in addition to that there are such matters pending as the tariff and control of the isthmian canal, not to mention several others equally important. These cannot be passed upon by the Senate if adjournment is to come early in June. There is talk of night sessions of the Senate in order to expedite business.

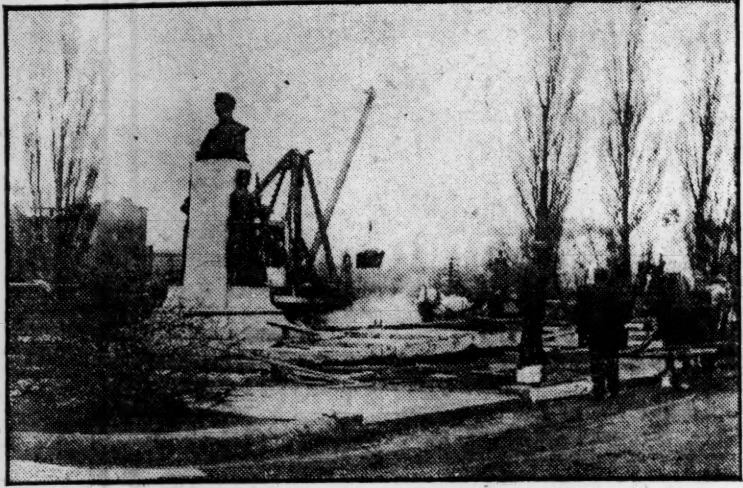
## HOUSE COMMITTEE FAVORS PETITIONS

In the committee on House rules today it was voted to admit the petition of Charles S. Chace and others to establish the fire district of Dighton. Also the petition of Frank O. Hardy, mayor of Fitchburg, that the city may borrow \$5000 for a playground and an agricultural school garden in connection with the practice school of the State Normal school at Fitchburg.

### E. T. HORN IS TRANSFERRED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Announcement was made here of the appointment of E. T. Horn, for many years connected with the New Haven railroad, to take charge of the Boston & Maine railroad terminals at Portland, Me. He will assume his new duties at once.

## READY TO REMOVE COLLINS STATUE



Memorial to former mayor is to be taken down temporarily from its place

## METHODISTS PRAISE TAFT'S REFUSAL TO TAKE PART IN MEXICO

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Methodists in general conference today unanimously adopted a resolution commending President Taft for his refusal to intervene in Mexico and asking that he continue to avoid intervention. The resolution was introduced by J. W. Butler of the Mexico delegation, and charged that newspaper reports, of disorders in Mexico grossly exaggerated the seriousness of the situation there.

The Rev. Henry W. Key, a negro delegate who has sat in six quadrennial conferences, today offered a resolution calling on the conference to demand that Congress pass a law making lynchings punishable under federal statutes. The resolution was referred.

## NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN YET ON SUPERINTENDENT

No action is expected to be taken by the school committee at its meeting this evening regarding a successor to Mr. Brooks, nor will there be until after the return of Chairman Ellis from the West. In the meantime the three members of the committee now in town, Joseph Lee, George E. Brock and Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., are making investigations regarding names that have been recommended to them, and hope to be ready to take action when Mr. Ellis returns.

## VETERANS SPECIAL TRAIN IS WRECKED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Eight persons perished when the first section of the confederate veterans' special train, leaving New Orleans early today and loaded with veterans enroute to the reunion at Macon, Ga., was wrecked near Eastabuchie.

### SAXON GIRL ARRESTED

PHILADELPHIA—Prosecuted by the German government on charges of stealing state papers, \$70,000 in gold and securities, being a spy and having slain Carl Gutlieb, an inn-keeper of Saxony, Marie Pütz, a Saxon girl, was arraigned before Henry R. Edmunds, United States commissioner, for the purpose of determining whether she shall be taken back to Germany. Representatives of the German government had a formal request that she be held for extradition. The girl waived extradition and agreed to go back to Germany. She denied the charge.

### SUFFRAGE BENEFIT PLANNED

Many representatives of old Boston families and many of the younger matrons in Nahant, Milton, Brookline, Weston, Dover, Dedham, Cambridge and Jamaica Plain will attend the pop concert to be given with a musical and dramatic entertainment this evening in the Hotel Somerset for the benefit of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

## MUCH ACCOMPLISHED OF FIRST SECTION OF BOYLSTON'S SUBWAY

Excavation work on the first section of the new Boylston street subway is well advanced. On Commonwealth avenue about 410 feet from the beginning of the incline the depth of the hole is 28 feet and the cut is nearly 50 feet wide. Across the avenue on the west side of Muddy river in the Fenway the cut is down 30 feet and has but six feet more to go.

On the other side of the brook a great circular well is being driven to a depth of 55 feet. It is now about 35 feet deep. The short, noisy reports of a steam hammer driving down the interlocking steel sides of the well may be heard for a considerable distance.

It is expected that the Collins statue will be moved to one side today temporarily during the construction of the subway.

## COOPERATION BEST WAY TO COMBAT COST OF LIVING SAYS TAFT

WASHINGTON—Interesting information on the manner in which European nations are combating the high cost of living by organizing cooperative societies, was given in consular reports transmitted to Congress today by President Taft as the second instalment of his former "high cost of living" message.

France and Belgium the report says, have successful organizations among workers, where relief funds are administered and insurance is supplied. Southern France has many cooperative agricultural societies, which, aided by the government, supply farmers with machinery, either lent gratuitously or purchasable on small payments. The organizations also buy the crops.

The cooperative system in France has also resulted in the ownership of a number of industrial plants by the workers themselves. The report cites cases at Lyons particularly.

## TRAFFIC MEN OF ERIE ROAD, 117 STRONG, ARE LOOKING OVER BOSTON

Advisability of building a big freight terminal in Boston is one of the questions that brought 117 traffic men of the Erie railroad to this city today for a four days' visit and inspection of facilities here.

The party is headed by A. N. Cook, general traffic manager of the Erie, and among the other officials are R. H. Wallace, general passenger agent; E. T. Campbell, traffic manager from Chicago; D. L. Gray, assistant traffic manager from New York; Henry Adams, general freight agent from New York; H. W. Forward, general freight agent from Chicago, and W. R. Crow.

They went to Youngs hotel, where they have established headquarters. Inspection of terminal facilities was begun at once under the guidance of F. M. Jordan, New England passenger agent of the Erie railroad, and J. Karch, Jr., commercial agent for New England.

Different phases of the port of Boston and its system were discussed at this forenoon's session by E. F. Campbell, traffic manager from Chicago; H. W. Ford, general freight agent from Chicago; D. L. Gray, assistant traffic manager from New York; R. H. Wallace, general freight agent from New York; J. D. Brown of Cleveland, O., H. C. Holabird of Chicago and W. R. Crowe of the Erie Dispatch. D. W. Cook of New York presided. At the afternoon session agents' reports will be heard.

An informal dinner will be given on Thursday to which officials of other railroads will be invited. They will leave here on Friday.

## RIGID ENFORCEMENT OF MOTOR BOAT LAWS OF STATE IS ORDERED

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel Notifies Collector E. U. Curtis of What Will Be Expected of Him

### PENALTY IS FAVORED

Federal Inspectors Urged to Close Scrutiny of the Massachusetts Seaboard for All Violations of Act

Rigid enforcement of all laws governing motor boats in Massachusetts is ordered by Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, in a letter received from him today by Edwin U. Curtis, collector of customs at the port of Boston.

It is ordered that the entire Bay state seaboard be scrutinized by federal inspectors that every violation of the navigation laws, however slight, may be detected.

Secretary Nagel recommends that the maximum penalty—\$100—be imposed in every case.

The revenue cutter Gresham and the government tug Winnisimmet will each be given additional inspectors and will be specially assigned to run down violators of the motor boat laws.

An auxiliary launch of high speed and small draught will be added. This craft will scout up shallow rivers and over flats, visiting out of the way places where the government vessels have been unable to go heretofore.

Even up into the shallow Rowley river on the North Shore, where but few boats are ever moored, the inspectors will penetrate, says Mr. Curtis. Among places where a strict surveillance is to be maintained, according to Mr. Curtis, are Newburyport, Amesbury, Salisbury, Haverhill, Newbury, Ipswich, Rowley, Cohasset, Hingham, Medford, Weymouth, Hull, Dorchester, Roxbury and Quincy.

Collector Curtis has sent out notices of the proposed enforcement to deputy collectors and to officials responsible for the censorship of boats on inland waters. He also sent them to secretaries of yacht clubs throughout the state.

Among the rules to be rigidly enforced are those relative to overcrowding of boats, life saving equipment, carrying of lights, horns and bells and other paraphernalia demanded to insure proper operation of craft by day and night. Unnecessary noise is an offense to be penalized.

Secretary Nagel, in his letter to Collector Curtis, declares that during the two years the present laws have been in effect the motor boat owners of the Bay state have had ample time to inform themselves as to their provisions. The records show a maximum of violations during that time, he says. He calls attention to the fact that nominal fines of from \$1 to \$5 have been imposed and that great leniency has been shown. Holding these violations to be inexcusable and capable of resulting seriously he orders that the maximum fine be urged.

Further to carry out the orders of the secretary Daniel A. Shea of the United States district attorney's office here has been appointed special prosecutor, whose sole duty it will be to conduct the government's case against violators.

## MR. ASQUITH DENIES THAT AMBASSADOR AIDED RECIPROCITY

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Through the prime minister, Mr. Asquith, the British government today repudiated the accusation that Ambassador Bryce had influenced the Canadian government in its reciprocity negotiations.

Mr. Asquith, replying in the House of Commons to a question by Henry Page Croft, said that the Taft-Roosevelt correspondence on the subject of reciprocity was private and confidential and that there was no reason for believing the ambassador to the United States had any knowledge of it.

Henry Page Croft, Rowland Hunt, Shirley Bann, Sir Clement Kinloch Cook, Morton Griffiths and others, gave notice that they would reopen the subject before the adjournment of the House today.

## CHICAGO ROADS TO FIGHT STRIKE

CHICAGO—With 1000 non-union men on hand and 3000 more coming, the railroads of this city today were completing their plans to fight the strike of the freight handlers. Officials of the freight handlers union were preparing a plea requesting the union teamsters to stop work. Just what action the teamsters' union will take was problematical today.

## PRICES KEPT AS HIGH AS TRADE PERMITTED SAYS STEEL WITNESS

Tells at Beginning of Government's Testimony in Disso-lution Suit How the Wire Figures Were Fixed

### WEAK BOLSTERED UP

When Business Was Dull and Reductions Were Threatened Supporting Orders Were Given Those Firms

NEW YORK—Hearings in the trial of the government suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation under the Sherman law began at the United States custom house today before Henry P. Brown of Philadelphia, special commissioner.

Wallace Buell of Port Chester, N. Y., formerly sales manager of the American Steel & Wire Company, was the first witness. He admitted that during the years he was connected with that corporation all of the wire manufacturing companies had an agreement to keep up prices. It was customary, he said to meet at certain periods and agree on a minimum rate for the product.

All of the morning session was devoted to consideration of the wire company's affairs and little new testimony was brought out.

Mr. Buell said that it was the custom of his company and the others which were parties to the price agreement to maintain rates as high as the trade would stand them. When business became so dull that there was danger of price reductions, he said, supporting orders were given to concerns supposed to be considering reductions, with the result that prices were maintained. The trade agreements were in force, he said, from 1902 until 1908.

Mr. Buell was questioned about the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company. He said that he had personally investigated that corporation before it was absorbed by the Steel corporation, but when Jacob M. Dickinson, counsel for the government, demanded what its competing possibilities were he refused to answer. He said that he was not in a position to give accurate facts in this connection.

The witness said that the Tennessee company had 1,000,000,000 tons of raw material to draw on and caused a laugh when asked how long he thought its raw material would last by answering:

"I thought they would have all they required as long as they lasted."

Richard V. Lindbury, counsel for the corporation, demanded the name of the persons who gave Mr. Buell information regarding the Tennessee Coal & Iron, but beyond saying that they were directors the witness would not reply. Finally he said one of the men was James Henry Smith.

The first witness after luncheon recess was George Holton, president of the Bryden Horseshoe Company, who testified regarding the alleged wire pool.

## MR. OLNEY REELECTED CHIEF OF FRANKLIN FOUNDATION SCHOOL

Reelection of the officers of the Franklin Foundation at the annual meeting at the offices of Richard Olney today resulted in the following standing: President, Richard Olney; vice-president, Nathan Mathews; secretary, James J. Storror; treasurer, Maj. Henry L. Higginson. The report of the board of managers setting forth the success of the foundation as an industrial school was submitted and discussed today.

Plans for next year include the extension of some of the two-year courses. The report is signed by Walter B. Russell and follows, in part:

"Over 200 different vocations are shown by 1100 application blanks. Sixty per cent of the men enrolled are employed in industries represented by the following general classification, named in the order of the number of students connected with each group: Machinery, electricity, steam, building, structural work and chemistry.

"Plans for next year include the extension of several of the two-year courses to three years, the addition of a course for repair and installation men in the principles of telephone operation, a course for machinists in tool and jig design and a class in trigonometry and surveying calculation. All of the present evening and Saturday classes will be continued."

### GIRLS STRIKE IN LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—About 150 girls employed as heel builders by the J. B. Renter County Company of 63 Allerton street, struck this forenoon in sympathy with 40 cutters who went out last Thursday and also to enforce restoration of the former wage scale. The girls paraded through the streets to Laster's hall, where they were addressed by Michael J. Tracy and Elmer F. Robinson.

## F. W. HODGDON IS NEW ENGINEER OF BOSTON PORT

Frank W. Hodgdon was elected chief engineer of the directors of the port of Boston at a meeting of the directors today. His salary will be \$6000 a year.

Mr. Hodgdon has been connected with the directors as an advisory and consulting engineer since that board was established. He now assumes full control of the engineering of the \$9,000,000 harbor development project.

Mr. Hodgdon was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1876. He is a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and director of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Mr. Hodgdon is a member of the International Association of Navigation Congresses. This year Mr. Hodgdon has been selected by the congress to present to the congress at Philadelphia a report for the United States on mechanical equipment of ports.

Since 1908 he has been consulting engineer for the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company on construction of navigation canal from St. John river to Biscayne bay.

In 1911 President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Hodgdon representative of Panama on the commission of engineers in the Costa Rica-Panama boundary arbitration. From 1893 until January, 1912, he was chief engineer of the harbor and land commission, in charge of all engineering work.

## MILK COMPANY GETS BOARD'S PERMISSION TO AMEND PETITION

Opportunity to amend its petition to include the Boston & Albany with the Boston & Maine and New Haven roads was granted to the Boston Condensed Milk Company by the railroad commission today at a hearing which was continued until June 4.

Representatives of the Boston & Maine and New Haven roads were present and George Albee of Concord, a milk producer, brought to the attention of the commission a petition which was entered two years ago by H. P. Hood & Sons, the Boston Dairy Company, D. Whiting & Sons and George Albee protesting against the milk rates at that time and upon which no decision had been made. Mr. Albee asked that the entire matter might be brought up at the continued hearing.

All people interested in the milk problem in this state are to be given an opportunity to express their views at a series of hearings to be held May 16 and 17, probably at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Members of the Boston Cooperative Milk Producers Association are to hold a private hearing on the afternoon of May 17 to consider reorganization.

## BOSTON TO SEND FOUR TO MEETING OF PEACE SOCIETY

Prepared to discuss the question of uniting all the peace societies of the United States under the leadership of the American Peace Society, four directors of the society, Robert F. Raymond, Newton; Samuel C. Bushnell, Arlington; Samuel B. Capen, Jamaica Plain, and James L. Tryon, Cambridge, go to Washington from Boston for the annual meeting on Friday.

Provision is to be made at this meeting, it is said, for appointing an executive secretary of the society, who will have general oversight of the new organization. In addition to the four departments now maintaining headquarters for New England, New York and New Jersey, the middle West and the Pacific coast, a new department will be recommended for the southern states.

Agreeing to submit a proposal for allying Rhode Island peace workers with those of the other states, the executive committee of the Rhode Island Peace Society has invited Dr. Tryon, the director of the New England department of the American Peace Society, to address the annual meeting at the Friends church in Providence on May 26.

## TOWN OF FRANKLIN BILL FOR SEWAGE SYSTEM REPORTED

In the Senate today these reports of committees were read: Drainage—A bill that the town of Franklin may borrow \$150,000 to establish a system of sewerage.

Public Service—A bill to increase the salaries of the judge and officers of the West Roxbury municipal court; leave to withdraw on petition for additional clerical assistance for the West Roxbury municipal court.

Legal Affairs—A bill to permit the South Congregational church of Peabody to expend \$300 of a bequest.

### SOMERVILLE BUILDING BURNS

Fire causing damage to the building of \$3000 and to the furniture of \$3000 burned the two-story wooden building at 17 North Union street, Somerville, today. The building is owned and occupied by Joseph Cotter as a machine shop.

## RECOUNT OF BOSTON'S PRIMARY VOTE MAKES NO CHANGE THUS FAR

Taft and Roosevelt Delegates Gain or Lose Vote or Two Here and There in About Equal Proportion

### REQUESTS ARE VAIN

Only Two of Several Made by President's Supporters in Contest Allowed by the Commissioners

Recounting the primary vote in Boston revealed no change in net results today. Here and there a vote was gained or lost but without an advantage to any candidate. The special commission conducting the recount will complete its work tonight.

With Taft watchers making notes of invalidated ballots the recount began today at the office of the election commissioners. In ward 3, the first completed, Alvin G. Weeks, a Roosevelt delegate, received an additional vote as did Senator Crane, a Taft delegate. In ward 2, Roosevelt delegates-at-large gained 1; in ward 4, Roosevelt lost 1, Taft gained 2; in ward 5, Roosevelt gained 3, Taft lost 3.

Charles H. Innes, representing the Taft League, made several requests relative to the counting of invalidated ballots and recording other peculiarities of the voting, all but two of which were refused by the commissioners, who said they had no authority to conduct anything other than a straight recount of the votes cast.

They agreed, however, to permit Taft watchers to note the invalidated ballots as the recount went on, and they also agreed to mark the ballots on which nine delegates for Mr. Taft were voted for, in order that they might be referred to more readily should the courts order a further inspection.

The Roosevelt forces were represented by Charles F. Burrill and Jeremiah J. Desmond. Until the results of the recount are known, the Taft supporters will take no action regarding the proposition of Matthew Hale, the Roosevelt manager, to instruct delegates in those districts where the delegates were for Mr. Taft and the preference for Mr. Roosevelt to support Mr. Roosevelt in the Chicago convention.

The recount in practically all of the cities and towns of the state starts today, with the exception of the few which were on Saturday. In the Greater Boston section several commence this afternoon, while the remainder start tonight and in the small towns they start this evening.

## JUDGE ARCHBALD CASE IS HURRIED BY CONGRESSMEN

WASHINGTON—In order to hear a witness in the threatened impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court who intended going to Europe, the House judiciary committee subpoenaed him today to appear tomorrow. He will be the first witness of the impeachment inquiry.

Chairman Clayton announced today the names of the first witnesses the committee will examine. They include E. J. Williams of Scranton, Pa., who is alleged to have negotiated the purchase of the Erie culm piles for \$3000; B. H. Meyer, the interstate commerce commissioner who first reported the charges against Judge Archbald to the President; G. F. Brownell, general attorney and vice-president of the Erie railroad; W. P. Boland, president of the Marion Coal Company of Scranton, who first reported the alleged negotiations of Judge Archbald and Mr. Williams; Capt. W. V. May, manager for the Erie railroad of its coal properties, who is said to have been the Erie's principal in the alleged negotiations; Charles F. Conn, vice-president of the Lackawanna & Wyoming Coal Company, who charges that Archbald and Williams offered to sell the coal properties for \$35,000, which they are said to have bought from the Erie for \$3000.

## GOMEZ TO START GOVERNMENT OF OWN IN MEXICO

EL PASO, Tex.—His assumption of the provisional presidency confirmed by General Orozco's father, Emilio Vasquez Gomez is making preparations today to start Tuesday for Chihuahua.

There he will complete the establishment of the provisional government. Victor A. Aiken, a prisoner in the El Paso jail, charged with violation of the neutrality laws, says he has knowledge of a pact made by Orozco with three representatives of the Japanese government for a coaling station on Magdalena bay if the revolution succeeds.

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## HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD'S LIFE BY HIS SISTER IS A SIGNIFICANT WORK

Subject a Typical American and Preacher of Social Ethics Who Never Lost Sight of Practicality

### LIGHT ON HISTORY

HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD, whose life by his sister, Caro Lloyd, has just been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, combined in him the many ancestral strains that go to make a typical American of the independent, liberty-loving type.

On a variety of European battle-grounds they had fought against ecclesiastical and political tyranny. Consequently it is not at all surprising, in the opening chapters of this important biography, to find the boy, lad and young man indicating clearly the sort of fighter he was to become later in life. Moreover, this ancestry and the sort of home life he had made him remain profoundly religious at heart when, as an adult, he came to challenge, on the rational and speculative sides, much of the faith of his parents.

It so happened that his mission in life was to preach social ethics at a time when his country much needed it; and his travels about the world brought him in touch with many men and women also ardent for social reform but also less bitter toward religion. They never found him unimpaired of the profound difference between idealism and practical materialism, which so often is overlooked by persons dominated by ardor for economic betterment of the masses.

Lloyd was fortunate in the sort of woman he won for his love and wife, first because of her intrinsic worth and also because of the wealth that through her came into the family exchequer, releasing him from the drudgery of journalism, enabling him to travel and to study social experiments in Europe and New Zealand, and furnishing him with funds that he used sagaciously for giving succor to needy individuals and struggling causes. There are few records in modern biography of the art of hospitality and the grace of friendship as fine as these volumes contain. There was a knightliness and chivalry about the man, a wisdom as a counsellor when sought for by persons in trouble, a moral passion and humor and charm of wit, that made him an ideal host and a trusted friend. So the life record is one of choicest friendships with the best men of his age.

Lloyd was always a debtor to his training as a journalist for the popular qualities of his style, no matter what he wrote about. But with this gift of facile expression, this craftsmanship as stylist that led Robert Louis Stevenson to class him with Howells and Henry James, he also had a capacity for thoroughness as an investigator and a marshall of data which made him a formidable opponent. He really became a pregnant figure in the history of his time when Mr. Howells in 1881 admitted to the Atlantic Monthly an article which Lloyd had submitted to the North American Review, only to have it rejected. It was called "The Story of a Great Monopoly" and had to do with the Standard Oil Company. In the light of subsequent events the article has become historic. But even then it was recognized by readers both in America and abroad as unusually prophetic in import as well as mastery in its massing of facts.

In 1894 "Wealth Against Commonwealth" appeared, with its more in-

clusive and up-to-date material; and at once took its place alongside Helper's "Impending Crisis" and Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as an historic volume. The germ of it all was in the Atlantic article, and to Mr. Lloyd must ever be due the honor of first defining in a way to compel the attention of the best circles of American life just what the dominant ethical issue involved in the fight against monopoly was to be and still is. He eventually saw the federal authorities challenge "trusts" and seek their dissolution; he saw the historic parties of the country become sharply divided within their own ranks by the issue of enforced competition or controlled monopoly in business; and he used his latest years to study experiments with state socialism in New Zealand and Switzerland.

Not the least significant portion of the book is its record of the reactions of this man, with Puritan and spiritual ancestry and fine instincts against the broadness and laxity of many persons in this country and Europe whose economic views were like his, but whose philosophy of life and whose conception of womanhood was quite otherwise. Nor, though he called himself a socialist at the last of his life, was he ever really one. He saw the necessities of collective action to meet individualism's excesses, and he was profoundly impressed with the results of cooperation among men where the principle had been substituted in industry and trade for that of unrelieved unmodified competition. But of the tyranny of collective action used to its logical limit and intruding on all forms of privacy and shaping all forms of personality he had an instinctive dread.

The life recorded in this appreciative biography was one that was full of conflict for principles and one that involved strenuous attacks on individuals. Yet it leaves the impression of a nature singularly affectionate, sympathetic, considerate and lovable. Lloyd knew what it was to stand alone, to incur public contempt and obloquy for a season—as after his defense of the Chicago anarchists—and to sacrifice wealth for conscience's sake. He had qualities that caused him to be called a second Wendell Phillips, because of his eloquence and candor of speech, his indifference to personal consequences, and his bringing to a democratic movement the social gifts that are usually the possession of an aristocracy. The comparison is forced a bit. But in a way it holds.

He has been fortunate in having a prompt biographer, able to gather from contemporaries data that might have been lost had the task been deferred. Lloyd's habits of authorship were such and his methods of filing documents so systematic that his sister's task has been comparatively light. Abundant material was at hand, awaiting her interpretation and that of friends who have been called in by the biographer, to advise as to particular chapters.

The biography is one that no student of the social and political evolution of the United States during the period since populism first reared its head in the West can afford to be without. It tells how an idealist whose forefathers fought against kings and popes found it necessary to fight against political bosses and monopolists who were making wreck of the world's largest experiment in democracy. He did not always do justice to his opponents; he frequently misread the signs of the times as to details; but he saw things in the large with more accuracy than most of his contemporaries; and he gave to the word patriotism a content that was civic rather than military and socially constructive rather than political. When the newer ideals for which he was fighting take on the new political forms that will be necessary, he will be seen to have had a great deal to do as a herald and a proclaimer of visions. Upon men of a different sort will devolve such duties as lawmaking and statute devising.

What Jane Addams has been among Chicago women as an exemplar to the country, Lloyd was among Chicago men; for, though not a native of the city and often roaming away from it, he was a product of it in his moral reactions against much of its commercial, industrial and civic ideals. Through its press he did much formal and anonymous preaching, the influence of which was marked. Because of his life he some day, if not now, will be rated as a great citizen of the agitator type, just as Sam Adams and Wendell Phillips are by Bostonians.

With an excellent index, a full bibliography of all the writings of Lloyd in periodical as well as in book form, and with pictures showing the evolution of the outer man, the homes that he lived in, and the friends that he especially valued

—these volumes take their place among those shedding clear light on a vexed and yet profoundly significant chapter of national history. Contrasted with the career of Mr. Hanna, whose biography by Croly was reviewed in these columns last week, Lloyd's mission in society was antipodal. Each man, therefore, considered the other dangerous to the state. Both used wealth for propaganda ends. Both had great capacities for friendship. Both had ancestors with traditions of love of liberty and loyalty to conviction. But their economic and political theories sharply diverged. So that a reader of the two biographies will get reflections of the same period of national history from different angles of economic and political belief and practice.

In the later book life has its religious and spiritual valuations; literature and literary men figure; there is a world-view and also intimations of otherworldliness. Hanna was a good specimen of a certain type of American man of wealth, but it was not so high a type of citizenship as Lloyd symbolized. Lloyd knew the world and was intercontinental and inter-racial in his views. He was not ambitious to name a President so much as he was to dethrone all forms of privilege that inevitably resulted in injustice. He had a way of championing lone fighters and giving comfort to what seemed to be forlorn causes, that made him seem eccentric and quixotic. Unlike many radicals Lloyd finally became quite a conservative, so rapidly did the United States make economic and political history during the last days of his career.

### LITERARY NOTES

GOLDWIN SMITH left \$600,000 to Cornell University. With this sum the trustees have founded five new professorships in the departments of Latin, English literature, English history, American history and political science; they have increased the salaries of 20 instructors and provided revenue with which non-resident lecturers may be brought to the university.

The villa at Twickenham on the Thames, in which Alexander Pope resided, recently owned by Henri La-bouchere but not occupied by him, has passed into the hands of J. P. MacQuaide of New York city.

S. Beach Chester's "Anomalies of the English Law" finds an American imprint with the house of Little, Brown & Co., so long identified with the publication of law books as well as fiction and belles lettres.

Attention of Americans is being drawn to the remarkable work of Fabre, the French student of insect life; and a translation of his book, "Social Life in the Insect World," is soon to be issued by the Century Company.

Persons interested in work among boys and in their training for life will be helped by the book on "The Boy and His Gang," by J. Adams Puffer, director of the Beacon Vocational Bureau of Boston, which Houghton Mifflin Company publishes. Some school principals are to make study of it by their subordinates obligatory.

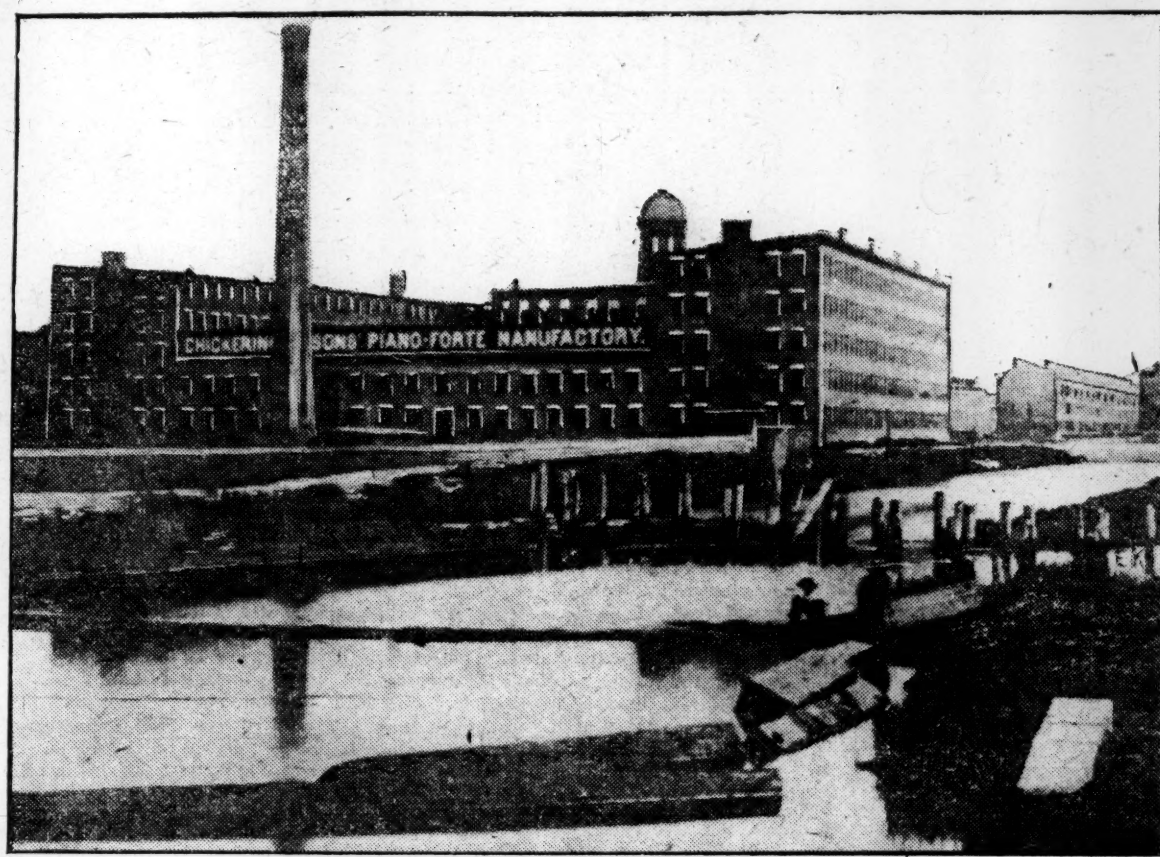
What "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did for the negro, "Ramona," by Helen Hunt Jackson, did for the Indians of the United States; and it is interesting to know officially that sales of the book continue. It is in its ninety-third edition and no less than 250,000 copies of the story have been sold.

Sampson, Low, Marston & Co. will publish the English edition of Payne Erskine's "The Mountain Girl," which is one of the best sellers in American book shops now. Mrs. Erskine lives in the North Carolina of which she writes delightfully, but she is not a southerner. The hero of the book is an Englishman temporarily resident in the mountains of Carolina.

Mitchell Kennerley, beginning Aug. 1, will publish a volume of original poetry every month. He, and not the author, will assume any risk involved.

Both the author and the American publishers of "The Life and Times of Cavour" are pleased naturally with the reception it is having from Italian publicists, literary critics and responsible national officials. The minister of education probably will find ways of getting Mr. Thayer's masterpiece before the youth of the nation as an authoritative interpretation of the epoch of Italian history which it covers. The worth and the

## HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



This is a view of Camden and Tremont streets, showing the tide up to the two streets. To the left, extending north, is what is now Columbus avenue. This mammoth factory was built in 1853, when there were few buildings between it and Dover street. All the territory back of it was filled in with material from Needham, and made about 250 acres of land, on which are some of the finest structures in this part of the country. Tremont, beyond Hollis street, was not laid out until about 1830, and was an old oyster shell road, many evidences of it having been found in later days. Beyond Dover, on Washington street, the tide washed across the neck in stormy weather.

success of this book recall the days when Motley, with his volumes on Holland's great fight for liberty, was attracting the attention of European literary circles and commending to them the attainments of American historians.

Hitherto F. Hopkinson Smith has been rated as the most versatile of American men of letters. A rival for the distinction appears in F. Arnold Kummer of Baltimore, who is a civil engineer, an authority on street paving, a writer of magazine stories and plays and a painter whose works are exhibited.

Evidence multiplies that South America is to have an increasing amount of exploration and exploitation by British and American investors and authors. James Rodway's "In the Guiana Forest," published in the United States by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, is illuminating as to conditions in British Guiana.

L. M. Montgomery's new book, "Chronicles of Avonlea," published by L. C. Page & Co., will be out next month. A wholesome influence in the world of literature for youth is the lady whose character of "Anne Shirley of Green Gables" has endeared her to thousands of readers.

One of the first books apropos the successful revolution in China is by E. F. Borst Smith, a foreign missionary in Shensi. It is full of records of most exciting experiences undergone by missionaries, explorers and business men.

An Index-Digest of the reported decision, precedents and general principles enunciated by the Massachusetts board of railroad commissioners from 1870 to 1911, inclusive, has been prepared by the clerk of the board, Charles E. Mann, whose competency for the task was exceptional. The primacy of this board both in point of years and weight of authority will make a compilation of this kind extremely useful to all persons interested in problems of control of public utilities, and there will be a demand for it far beyond Massachusetts wherever the reports of the board are on file and are used by judges, lawmakers or civic-spirited citizens.

Harper Brothers report unusually large orders from Manila for Davis' "Elements of International Law." The Filipinos are avid for light on issues of political status.

### BOOKS REVIEWED

"Sanna, of the Island Town"—By Mary E. Waller. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. The island is Nantucket; the time not too long after the last whaler sailed away; the people of the good old stock; and Sanna, the island girl, a typical creature of her birth and environment. There are a few quaint love

stories beside that of Sanna's own, which is the theme of the story, a little tragically and some strangely unravelled ends of human experience to gather up. One of the author's earlier novels, now reissued, it bears the artistic touch that has been her constant characteristic.

"Georgette"—By Marion Mill. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company. A beautiful, vivacious, wilful, but at heart good woman—a young actress—is sent into the Pocono mountains for a rest, and there a genuine home circle opens to her an hitherto unknown world. So little does she apprehend its value as nearly to wreck it, but is saved herself, and in turn, helps to save another. Much that is unpleasant in the story is partially atoned for by the delightfully drawn children, and Georgette's wit and general picturesqueness.

"The Mountain Girl"—By Payne Erskine. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Those interesting mountaineers of the Blue Ridge region, with their fine century-old traditions almost covered under the rubbish of long poverty and ignorance, are here the subjects of a well-told story. Their best traits are brought out and the mountain girl herself is the exquisite flower that shows the fine quality of the original stock. A young Englishman, out of tune with his own world, goes among them, and his influence upon the girl and hers upon him combine in a human experience of unusual power and form.

"Unquenched Fire"—By Alice Gerstenberg. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. That grade of American society distinguished alone for its wealth is the setting for a story of some force and color, but as a whole, it is not calculated to make its readers either wiser or happier. A certain stage manager is rather well drawn.

"Tobey; A Novel of Kentucky"—By Credo Harris. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. A story of present-day Kentucky, with a plot, which, if somewhat unlikely, is well carried along to a logical consummation. The usual Aunt Chloe of southern stories is, in this instance, a character of superior originality as to her thought processes, while the power of true manhood to rise out of a self-induced wreck is finely depicted.

"The Ten Thousand Dollar Arm"—Charles E. Van Loan. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. A collection of stories about professional baseball players which undoubtedly will appeal to those who enjoy the many articles appearing in popular magazines on "inside" baseball. Mr. Van Loan is accurate, and while he may play the rough and ready-to-fight-always side a bit too strongly, he shows the men to be an

### ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

#### Navy Orders

Commander C. B. Brittain, detached command the Wheeling, to member of board of inspection and survey for ships.

Commander Vogelgesang, detached naval war college, to duty connection fitting out the Wyoming and as executive officer on board when commissioned.

Commander C. A. Brand, to home, wait orders.

Lieut. J. S. Arwine, detached temporary duty bureau of ordnance, to inspector of powder, east coast.

Lieut. A. C. Pickens, detached inspector of powder, east coast, to bureau of ordnance.

Ensign C. B. Mayo, detached the Scorpion to Washington, D. C., for examination.

Chaplain J. F. Fleming, detached navy yard, New York, to the California.

Professor of Mathematics G. K. Calhoun, detached Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to temporary duty Scheenectady, N. Y.

Boatswain Gustaf Dahlman, detached the Prairie, to home, wait orders.

Boatswain W. J. Drummond, detached the Baltimore, to the Prairie.

Boatswain H. D. Dougherty, detached the Dixie, to temporary duty receiving ship at New York, N. Y.

Chief Gunners Edwin Alberts, E. W. Furey and W. C. Bean, commissioned from March 22, 1912.

Chief Carpenter C. S. Richardson, detached the Idaho, to naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Movement of Naval Vessels

The Rainbow is at Taku.

The McCall, the Roe and the Terry have left Hampton roads for New York.

The Washington has left Philadelphia for New York.

The Vicksburg is at Corinto.

The Vulcan has left Frenchman's bay for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Massasoit and the Potomac are at Norfolk.

The Louisiana, the Kansas and the South Carolina are at Newport.

The Isla de Luzon is at Natchez.

The Nebraska is at Donaldsonville, La.

The Cyclops has left Sewall point for Provincetown.

Navy Notes

There is a proposal under consideration at the navy department to amend the revised statutes so as to permit retired officers of the navy to accept appointments in the diplomatic and consular service of the government without endangering their commission.

honest, clean living, good natured lot. The stories are well told in the main and all those who remember the author's former book, "The Big League," will find here another collection of the same general type.

### EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with the refusal of the striking miners to ratify the agreement entered into by their own committee.

WORCESTER GAZETTE—We find ourselves going round and round in a circle, with every increase in wages met with an increased cost of living. This is a phase of our present labor and capital problem which ought to appeal to everybody.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The coal miners' representatives must care little about public opinion. They are placed in a bad light by declining to ratify the agreement entered into by their own committee. Collective bargaining stands condemned when it is shown to be as clumsy and difficult as it has been in this instance, when it is necessary to suspend work in order to make terms and when the leaders of the workmen do not abide by arrangements made by their own representatives. The miners' convention when it comes to pass upon this question had better reject the advice of its leaders and agree to the compromise.

NEW YORK HERALD—What the convention will vote to do no man can say, but it is certain that a very large proportion of the miners are eager to go back to work, that the strike movement has not the approval of what is best described as the English speaking element, and that once the word is given to resume operations there will be a rush for work, assuming that the men are guaranteed protection. However, the union probably will see the error of its ways and after a little more sparring for political advantage will agree to stand by the terms of its agreement.

BROOKLYN EAGLE—Few of us can say from personal investigation of all facts and conditions that the operators are right or that the miners are right. All of us know that the cost of their controversy falls on our shoulders.

NEW YORK TIMES—It is idle to expect that conditions can be established whereby there is one law for employer and another for employee. It is idle to speak of the oppression of labor when the unions boast of the triumphs of their campaign for their own interests at the expense of their paymasters.

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER—Both the mine owners and the men realize by this time the importance of an early resumption of operations. They have had a pretty clear intimation of the temper of the public and an equally clear foreshadowing of the possibly costly consequences to themselves of permitting the present disagreement to degenerate into a wholly unnecessary conflict.

NEW YORK EVENING POST—To our mind this is a very serious mistake, for there can be no doubt that it will forfeit public sympathy for the miners. The operators are, however, still in a conciliatory frame of mind.

### AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

On account of heavy inter-change and city delivery the Union Freight road has added another engine and crew to its day light service.

For Massachusetts commandery Loyal Legion United States, en route to Gettysburg today, the New Haven road will furnish special equipment from South station to Newport at 4:50 p. m. for Fall River line connection at Newport, R. I.

The track and signal departments of the terminal division Boston & Maine road are installing new cross-overs and pneumatic switch connections at tower "B," Prison Point.

The car department of the New Haven road has ordered division inspectors to place 22 full railway postoffice cars into Readville shops to be equipped with modern appliances and converted into compartment mail cars. Eight all steel full postal cars will arrive from car shops in a short time for Boston and New York service.

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### AT THE THEATERS

#### BOSTON

BOSTON—Julian Eltinge. B. F. KRUEGER—Vandeville. CASTLE SQUARE—"Seven Days." COLONIAL—"The Siren." HOLLIS—Miss Frances Starr. MAJESTIC—"The Witching Hour." PLYMOUTH—"Alias Jimmy Valentine." SHUBERT—"Hanky Panky." TREMONT—"The Spring Maid."

#### NEW YORK

RELASCO—"David Warfield." CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah." COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings." DAILY—"Lewis Waller." GAIETY—"Officer 666." HARRIS—"The Talker." HUDSON—"The Typhoon." KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet." LIBERTY—"The Rainbow." LYRIC—"Patience." NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robin Hood." THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel." WALLACK—"Disraeli."

#### CHICAGO

CORT—"Ready Money." GRAND—"Officer 666." McVICKER—"Aborn Opera Company." OLYMPIC—"The Only Son." STUDEBAKER—"Hobnob Blinn."



# Leading Events in the Athletic World :: New Auto Records

## SIX VARSITY SOCCER MEN WILL RETURN TO PLAY ON PENN TEAM

This Year's Eleven, Starting With Poor Prospects, Finished in Second Place in the League

### SECOND TEAM GOOD

PHILADELPHIA—Starting the season with very poor prospects the University of Pennsylvania soccer team made one of the best records ever attained by a Red and Blue eleven. With this encouraging ending of the season of 1912, and the fact that six of the present varsity team will return to college next year, the chances for a good season next year seem very bright.

Hopkins, Harle, Bell, Dunstan, Pennell and Kynett will still be at Pennsylvania and available, while Sims, Laird, Jones, McPhee and Hubbard will be graduated. McPadden also will not return.

Several of these men are stars, and their loss will be felt, but the remaining players are good, and the second team can be relied on to furnish several players. The second team won the championship of the second division of the Philadelphia Cricket Club League, although hard pressed by Merron. They lost only two games during the season, and one of these was forfeited in the first part of the year because of the unorganized condition of the team.

As it was, Pennsylvania pushed Yale for the championship, after an uphill season, and finished second in the league, defeating Harvard, Columbia and Cornell, and being defeated by Haverford and Yale.

### CAMBRIDGE WINS RACQUETS PLAY

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—For the second year in succession Oxford was defeated in the racquet doubles at Queens Club. The superior combination and cleverness of the light blues was the cause of their success, though the games were very strenuous and produced plenty of good rallies.

Cambridge (H. W. Leatham and F. A. Sampson) beat Oxford (Hon. J. N. Manners and V. T. Bulkeley Johnson) by four games to one. Scores: 15-11, 5-15, 15-10, 15-11 and 15-12 (65 aces to 49).

Fifty-six doubles matches have been played, of which Cambridge have won 29 and Oxford 27.

By winning the singles match Cambridge secured both events. The old Carthusian, Leatham, who has come to the front at this game during the last year or two, represented the Light Blues and gave a fine display of accurate and well judged hitting. He beat Manners, Oxford's representative, very easily by three games to love (45 aces to 14). Scores: 15-4, 15-7, 15-3.

Fifty-five singles matches have been played, of which Cambridge has won 27 and Oxford 28.

### TWO CYCLISTS MAKE FAST TIME

Ten New England cyclists left Copley square yesterday for the 150-mile preliminary tryout for the Swedish Olympic bicycle Marathon, but only two covered the famous Boston-Providence, Worcester-Boston triangle. They were Alvin Lottes and Henry E. Johnson, both of Providence, the former being a member of the New York A. C.

Together they rode into Copley square at 4:05 p. m., having made the 150 miles in nine hours flat, the fastest time ever recorded for the "triangle."



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**BASEBALL TUESDAY AT 3.15**  
**RED SOX vs. DETROIT**  
Fenway Park  
Tickets on sale at Wright & Ditson's, 244 Washington St.

## COLLEGE COACHES, NO. 89

Arthur J. Adams, Colby College

WATERVILLE, Me.—The man who has been most instrumental in putting track athletics at Colby on a standard never known before at that college and in organizing the athletic association with a sound constitution and a graduate manager, the man to whom every Colby alumnus and undergraduate looks with pride for advice in athletic matters, is Arthur J. Adams, director of athletics and coach of the track team. Arriving at Colby on the day the track team was defeated in an indoor meet by the University of Maine with a score of 51 to 19, in less than two months he developed men who won the first meet in which Colby was ever victor, and that meet against the same University of Maine team. The same month under his coaching the team entered the Maine intercollegiate track and field meet held at Waterville, to take nearly three times as many points as any team which ever represented Colby and won more first places than any of the other Maine colleges. With this beginning there should be no wonder that Colby men consider Mr. Adams one of the best athletics directors in the state or in New England.

Mr. Adams was born Oct. 24, 1878, at Concord, N. H. He attended the public schools of that city and on entering the Concord high school at once became interested in athletics and was a prominent member of the school track team for four years in addition to being a football player to be depended upon.

Upon graduation Mr. Adams entered the employ of the Concord Electric Company, and the following year, 1899, was induced to take charge of the coaching of the high school track team. In the six years he held this position Coach Adams developed five championship teams, in 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904. In 1905 he went to Pinkerton Academy of Derry, N. H., in a similar position, and the next year developed a championship team for that institution. In 1907 Coach Adams was engaged to coach the track team of Brewster Free Academy at Wolfboro, N. H., where he remained for two seasons, in 1908 developing a championship team for Brewster.

At the end of this season Mr. Adams decided to give up the coaching of athletic teams and entered business in Boston, where he remained for two years. During his residence in Boston Mr. Adams found that track athletics had secured a firm hold upon him and he became anxious to get back into the coaching game again. Accordingly in the spring of 1911, when the Colby athletic authorities were looking around for a competent man to take charge of the team and offered him the position, he came to Waterville.

In the fall of 1911 Mr. Adams was offered the position of trainer of the football team in addition to having charge of the fall work of the track candidates. His work as trainer was as satisfactory as his coaching had been and at the end of the season he was made director of athletics at Colby. Mr. Adams early recognized the great need of a change in the manner of conducting athletics at Colby and it was mainly through his efforts that the whole constitution of the Athletic Association was changed and everything pertaining to its conduct put on a permanent and substantial basis.

Coach Adams' ability to train athletes is based on his own experience in all the races from the 100-yard dash to the mile run, and by this he has developed many fast sprinters. This is not the limit of his work, however, for he has been very successful with the weight men and the jumpers, and in fact with men in all branches of track sports. Coach Adams says that among the many sprinters with whom he has had to deal, Nardini '13 of Colby has been the most consistent. The Colby runner last year won first place in three events in the Maine meet, taking the 100, 220 and broad jump. He has been prominent in every meet in which Colby has competed since he has been a member of the track team and is expected this year to do better than ever.

Another sprinter who Coach Adams first trained was Swasey of Dartmouth. He ran the 440 in 49s. and was credited with doing the hundred in 9 4-5s., although the record was not allowed on account of the wind. Robinson, who later went to McGill University, was able to do a mile in 4m. 28s. in preparatory school under Mr. Adams' training.

Director Adams is a man with a personality which at once appeals to all with whom he has to deal and it is to this he has to owe much for the willingness with which the candidates under his charge follow training rules laid down for them. He believes that for a man to become an athlete capable of winning he must train consistently and work all of the time. Just because a man's event is not in season is no reason for giving up practice all together. Mr. Adams does not believe that a man can totally break training for three fourths of the year and then be at his best the rest of the time. All of his ideas of training and coaching are of worth proven by his long experience, and when followed often surprise the men themselves by the results.

### M'DERMOTT SAILS FOR ENGLAND

NEW YORK—Confident of lifting the British open golf championship, John M'Dermott, national professional open golf champion, will sail tomorrow, his objective point being the Muirfield links, where the contest will be held June 21, 22, 24 and 25.



ARTHUR J. ADAMS

## FIVE NEW AUTO RECORDS MADE AT LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES—Five new world's speedway records were established at the Motordrome's one-mile peplan yesterday by drivers who participated in the Santa Monica road race Saturday.

Cale Bragg, in the 90-horsepower Fiat, broke the world's five-mile record for all classes, held by Ralph de Palma, lowering the latter's mark by about 4s. His time was 3m. 11 3/4s.

Louis Disbrow, in the Simplex-Zip, broke Oldfield's record for the same distance for 600 cubic inch cars, and Joe Nikrent, in a Case, broke Ray Harroun's record for cars of the 300 cubic inch class. Disbrow's time was 3m. 25 1-8s., almost 23s. faster than the former record, and Nikrent's time, 3m. 44 3-10s. was more than 11s. faster than the previous record.

Disbrow, in a Case, established a new 10-mile record for cars of the 300 cubic inch class, his time being 7m. 46 2-5s.

The fifth record broken was in the 300 cubic inch class, held by Harroun, for 25 miles. Nikrent covered that distance in 18m. 53 4-5s., almost a minute faster than the old record.

The fastest mile of the day was driven by Disbrow in the J. I. C. in 38s.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Boston Americans are finding Washington a hard proposition this year.

Campbell is beginning to get his batting eye. It ought not to take him long in getting into the .300 class where he belongs.

With victories over Princeton and Yale this week, Holy Cross is looming up as a serious contender for college baseball honors this spring.

Princeton will miss the services of T. T. Pendleton during the next two weeks. He was one of the best batters and base runners on the team.

It looks funny to see Cincinnati heading the National league standing, but Manager O'Day certainly is getting some great work out of his men.

That the pitchers in the two big leagues are not yet in their best form is evidenced from the big number of runs that is being accumulated every day.

Felton of Harvard had the better of Vernon of Amherst in their pitchers' duel Saturday. Only one run should have been scored off the former.

The eastern teams will now get their first chance to show what they can do in the western circuit. New York appears to be the one that will do the best.

## WOMEN'S TENNIS AT COUNTRY CLUB

The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., will give an open tournament for ladies, beginning May 14. Ladies' singles will begin Tuesday at 10 a. m., continuing on following forenoons. Entries will be received up to noon, May 13, by Mrs. Joseph Warren, 26 Quincy street, Cambridge. Telephone, Cambridge 865.

Mixed doubles will begin Tuesday afternoon at 4, continuing on following afternoons. Entries will be received up to noon, May 13, by Edwin Sheafe, 141 Milk street, Boston.

## OLYMPIC GAMES BEGIN

(By the United Press)  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—With nearly every member of the royal family present, the Olympic games began yesterday. The first of the series of covered court lawn tennis matches was played.

## WESTERN TEAMS IN AMERICAN LEAGUE ON THEIR WAY EAST

Home Series of Games Shows Close Battle in East With Chicago Leading in the West

### NEW YORK BEHIND

EAST VS. EAST					
	Washington	Boston	Philadelphia	New York	Won
Washington	.....	5	4	10	10
Boston	.....	.....	4	10	10
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	9	9
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Lost	.....	6	7	12	33

WEST VS. WEST					
	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	St. Louis	Won
Chicago	.....	6	14	14	14
Cleveland	.....	.....	4	8	8
Detroit	.....	.....	.....	4	4
St. Louis	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Lost	.....	9	11	12	32

Tomorrow will see the western clubs of the American league opening their first invasion of the eastern circuit in the championship race of 1912; and with the completion of a series of four games in each eastern city by each of the western teams, the followers of this league will have had their first opportunity of judging of the relative strength of the teams in the two sections.

Up to the present time it has been a case of the teams competing with the clubs in their own sections, and much interesting data has been accumulated from which the merits of the teams can be judged.

With the exception of New York, the eastern teams have made a very close contest for the honors. The margin between Washington, Boston and Philadelphia is very small. Washington has proved to be the stumbling block to Boston, having won five of the seven games these two teams have played, which makes one half of all the former's victories. Boston has found Philadelphia and New York the easiest, winning four games from each and losing only two, both to the Athletics.

The Athletics have been able to win the majority of their games with all the eastern teams but Boston. Washington, which made the best showing against Boston and New York, was particularly easy for the world's champions, while New York, which was only able to win one game out of nine from Boston and Washington, took three of the seven played with the Athletics. New York and Philadelphia have both been greatly handicapped by the absence of some of their best men, and as soon as they get their regular men back in condition will make a much better showing.

Of the western teams Chicago has shown much superiority over Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis. The White Sox have won every series that they have played by a good margin, and their swing around the eastern circuit will be watched with much interest. Cleveland has made the next best showing to Chicago. Just now this team is without the services of Lajoie for an indefinite period and this is apt to be a big handicap to Manager Davis in his first swing around the eastern circuit. The team, however, looks considerably stronger than in 1911.

Detroit's showing has been far below that of last year. The pitchers do not appear as good as in 1911 and the team's batting has been pretty weak. It will take wonderful work on the part of Cobb and Crawford to get the ex-champions into the first division. St. Louis is doing much better than in 1911, but it is hard to place the team better than last despite its showing against Detroit.

### KOPSKY ALMOST SURE OF PLACE

NEW YORK—By winning the 150-mile try-out Olympic bicycle race yesterday at record speed for the distance Joseph G. Kopsky of the Century Road Club practically assured himself of a place on the Olympic team. The final try-out comes on May 25. Kopsky's time was 8h. 26m. 27 3-5s.

### SATURDAY'S COLLEGE GAMES

West Point 16, Lehigh 3.  
Princeton 8, Pennsylvania 0.  
Annapolis 14, New York 4.  
Holy Cross 9, Yale 4.  
Vermont 1, Syracuse 0.  
Brown 11, Colgate 0.  
Colby 6, Bowdoin 3.  
Bates College 6, State 3.  
Massachusetts 16, Rensselaer 0.  
Harvard 19 1/2, Andover 0.  
Norwich 6, R. I. State 5.  
Rochester 6, Hobart, Pennsylvania 4.  
Trinity 9, Worcester 8.  
Harvard 3, Amherst 2.

### BEST COLLEGE RECORDS SATURDAY

	Min.	Sec.
100-yard dash—Nardini, Colby	10	10
220-yard dash—Reidpath, Syracuse, and Mercer, Pennsylvania	22	4-5
440-yard dash—Reidpath, Syracuse	48	4-5
880-yard run—Putnam, Cornell	1	57 4-5
120-yard hurdles—Havens, Rutgers, Wendell, Wesleyan, and Porter, Yale	16	16
220-yard hurdles—Heydock, Pennsylvania	23	23
1-mile run—Taber, Brown	4	20 1-5
2-mile run—Berna, Cornell	9	17 4-5
High jump—Dickinson, Douglas and Hartwick, Yale	5	10 1/2
Broad jump—Rabeck, Columbia	45	10
Shot put—Bentley, Columbia	136	7
Hammer throw—Simpson, Pennsylvania	120	5 1/2
Discus throw—Bentley, Columbia	120	5 1/2
Pole vault—Wagoner, Yale	12	9 1/2

## FROM THE FIELD OF SPORTS

Williams College won its dual track meet with Amherst Saturday, 85 1/2 points to 40 1/2.

Colgate College won its dual track meet with Holy Cross, Saturday, 75 points to 42.

The Princeton University gun team defeated the University of Pennsylvania in their dual meet, Saturday, 205 to 148.

S. B. Wagoner '13 equaled the Yale pole-vaulting record in the university spring games Saturday, doing 12ft. 9 1/2 ins.

A. G. Lockwood of Belmont won the Wollaston golf cup Saturday, defeating B. E. Jones of Concord in the final round 5 and 3.

The Princeton University tennis team defeated the University of Pennsylvania in their dual meet Saturday, six matches to two.

J. P. Nicholson of University of Missouri equaled the world's 120-yard hurdle record of 15 1-5s. Saturday in an exhibition race at Columbia, Mo.

Louis Scott of the South Paterson A. C. won the New York modified marathon run Saturday, covering the 12 miles in 1h. 5m. 28 2-5s.

The Springfield high school eight defeated the Harvard second freshmen over a 1 1/2 mile course Saturday by three lengths. No time was taken.

Syracuse University defeated Columbia in their dual track meet, Saturday, by 67 1-6 points to 58 5-6. Captain Reidpath equal led the intercollegiate 440-yard record of 48 4-5s.

The University of Maine won its dual track meet with Colby College Saturday, 76 points to 50. Nardine of Colby won the 100 in 10s., and Bailey made a new University of Maine record in the hammer throw with 136ft.

The University of Pennsylvania defeated Cornell in their dual track meet, Saturday, 68 points to 49. T. S. Berna of Cornell won the 2 mile run in 9m. 17 4-5s. This breaks his own intercollegiate record of 9m. 25 1-5s.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	1912	P. C.
Cincinnati	.....	10	1911	.....
Boston	.....	11	1911	.....
New York	.....	11	1911	.....
Boston	.....	8	1911	.....
Boston	.....	9	1911	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	7	1911	.....
Brooklyn	.....	6	1911	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	5	1911	.....
St. Louis	.....	5	1911	.....
St. Louis	.....	5	1911	.....

### RESULTS YESTERDAY

Cincinnati 11, St. Louis 9.

Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 2.

Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 1.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 6, Brooklyn 4.

New York 4, Philadelphia 3.

Pittsburgh 15, Chicago 11.

Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.

New York at St. Louis.

Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 2, Cleveland 1.

Detroit 3, St. Louis 2.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Washington 10, New York 5.

St. Louis 10, Detroit 8.

Cleveland 4, Chicago 3.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York.

Washington at Philadelphia.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

Lowell ..... | Won | Lost | P. C. |

Lowell ..... | 8 | 2 | 600 |

Brookton ..... | 5 | 4 | 556 |

Worcester ..... | 6 | 5 | 545 |

New Bedford ..... | 4 | 6 | 400 |

Lynn ..... | 4 | 6 | 400 |

Haverhill ..... | 5 | 8 | 385 |

Fall River ..... | 4 | 7 | 394 |

RESULTS SATURDAY

Lynn 4, Worcester 3.

Lowell 8, Fall River 1.

Lawrence 2, Haverhill 1.

Brookton 4, New Bedford 3.

GAMES TODAY

New Bedford at Haverhill.

Lynn at Brookton.

Lowell at Worcester.

Fall River at Lawrence.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Toledo 5, St. Paul 1.

Milwaukee 7, Louisville 2.

Minneapolis 5, Columbus 4.

Indianapolis 2, Kansas City 1.

SUFFRAGISTS IN OHIO CAMPAIGN

COLUMBUS, O.—Next Friday, May 10, has been proclaimed officially as Mothers' day in this state by Governor Harmon, and suffrage leaders have planned mass meetings to promote their propaganda for "mothers' rights."

Miss Genevieve Blair Sackett of Amherst is directing the suffrage campaign at the state capital.

## EASTERN TEAMS OF NATIONAL LEAGUE OPEN IN WEST TODAY

Work of Cincinnati and New York Will Be Closely Watched — Philadelphia Should Improve

### STANDING TO DATE

EAST VS. EAST					
	New York	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Won
New York	.....	5	4	10	10
Boston	.....	.....	4	10	10
Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Lost	.....	6	7	12	33

WEST VS. WEST					
	Cincinnati	Chicago	Pittsburgh	St. Louis	Won
Cincinnati	.....	6	14	14	



## THROUGHS IN MACON FOR RECEPTION TO VETERANS IN GRAY

MACON, Ga.—With people from all over this state and visitors from other parts of the country gathered here, Macon awakened to find everything in readiness for the United Confederate Veterans, who have come to this city for their twenty-second annual reunion.

The army in gray and the wives, the sons, the daughters and the grandchildren of the veterans are assembled in such force as to test the capacity of Macon, which, however, with accustomed southern hospitality, is showing itself equal to the task of caring for the thousands of visitors.

Thousands of people, including early arrivals for the reunion, which will be formally opened tomorrow morning, saw the largest Confederate flag ever made unfurled Sunday afternoon at Camp Gordon. Previous to the observance a public reception was held for James C. Williams, a veteran, who walked from Dallas, Tex., to attend the reunion.

The part that the Southern railway has played in the preliminaries in connection with this reunion is a conspicuous one; in addition to furnishing every possible comfort and facility for the travelers destined for this city, the line arranged for the parking of the sleeping and private cars during the reunion. The tented city, sheltering the veterans, is only within a few hundred feet of the Southern railway's passenger station at Macon. Central City park has been converted into a city of canvas. The open space has been called "John B. Gordon camp," in honor of Georgia's distinguished soldier and statesman.

From a commercial point of view Macon is now reckoned with to an extent far beyond what would be considered likely in a city with a limited population. But it must be remembered that within a radius of 50 miles of Macon lives a population approximating 600,000 people. In this circle are located some of the choicest of Georgia's agricultural sections and some of her richest farms. Who does not know of the famous Georgia peaches? Right in this territory, of which Macon forms the hub, the peach farms are bringing prosperity to the growers as well as satisfaction to thousands who in many sections of the country less fruitful have come to look upon the Georgia product as the choicest of its kind.

## REPORT SAYS BARON VON BIEBERSTEIN IS SLATED FOR BRITAIN

NEW YORK—A special cable despatch to the New York Sun from Berlin says that the announcement is made unofficially but apparently from reliable sources that Baron Marshall von Bieberstein, the German ambassador at Constantinople, will shortly replace Count Wolff-Metternich as the representative of the German empire at London. Baron Marshall von Bieberstein has left Constantinople for Berlin.

A London message to the New York Sun states that the announcement of the appointment of Baron Marshall von Bieberstein as German ambassador at London attracts universal attention from the morning papers.

"It would surprise those who know him," says one commentator, "if the appointment of Von Bieberstein does not mark the beginning of a new epoch in the relations of England and Germany. Anyway his presence in London must tend to solve some vital problems in the east as well as the west."

Baron von Bieberstein's reputation is well known in London and his ability and strength of character are fully recognized. He is regarded as having a broader outlook than the Prussian Pan-Germans.

## IMMIGRATION BILL HEARING IS SET

Public hearing is to be given by the Boston Chamber of Commerce at 2 p. m. tomorrow on the Dillingham and Bennett bills restricting immigration by educational tests and a certificate of behavior, on which action is expected this week in Congress. Resolutions opposing the passage of the bills and appointment of a committee of five to go to Washington to actively object were passed at a meeting in Faneuil hall last night presided over by Leo J. Lyons.

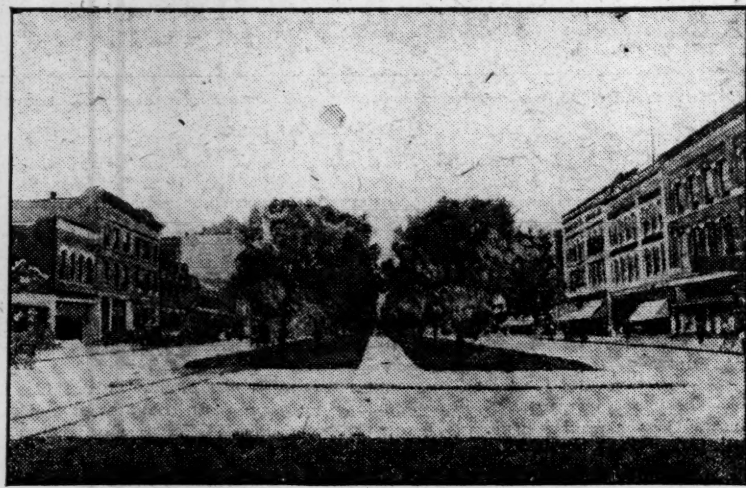
## BISHOP OF TRURO PASSES

NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald records the passing away of the Bishop of Truro.

The Rt. Rev. Charles William Stubbs became the Episcopal bishop of Truro in 1906. He was the author of many publications, and from 1881 to 1895 was the select preacher at Cambridge. In 1900 he was select preacher at Harvard University. From 1893 to 1895 he was president of the Royal Institution at Liverpool. He was educated at Cambridge University, England.

**OLD CHELSEA BOYS TO DINE**  
Covers will be laid for 400 at the reunion and dinner of the Old Chelsea High School Boys Association in the Quincy house, Boston, May 23. Among those who will participate in the exercises are John E. Clarke, Alton E. Briggs, William C. Hill and Frederick W. Plummer, principals of the school.

## ONE OF BUSINESS STREETS OF MACON



## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Simple, dignified and beautiful is a mahogany sideboard featured by the Paine Furniture Company of 48 Canal street. It is the kind that grows upon one the more it is seen. The lines are strong but light and graceful. The wood used in its construction has been carefully selected and the dull French finish is used. A heavy plate glass mirror is at the top. The sideboard is priced very low.

Ready-to-wear clothing for men has so improved in recent years that men who have always worn custom made clothes now are buying some of their garments outright, finding them satisfactory. The men's outfitting department of L. P. Hollander & Co. is building up a finer trade from season to season purely by the quality of its goods, correct in cut, distinctive in style and well made. This season's presentation shows the advanced ideas in cut and material, and all the details of finish are carefully looked after. Men's suits for spring and summer wear, dress, street and, outtings are all in stock at the present time. A certain showing of sack and Norfolk suits is meeting with particular favor among college boys.

Chandler & Co. begin Monday their first great clearance sale of the season. This sale includes all old garments, incomplete size assortments, small quantities and all other such lines still in their season, but which it is wished not to carry longer in regular stock. Everything has been divided into six groups: Women's tailored, semi-dress and dress suits; women's coats for dress, street and evening wear; afternoon and evening gowns and street dresses; inexpensive dresses of wash fabrics and silks; misses' and girls' tailored and Norfolk suits; women's dress and semi-tailored waists and blouses.

The last two months have witnessed a great selling of all these lines, leaving depleted stocks, broken assortments and odd sizes which it is desired to dispose of in order to make room for new goods. To the woman who needs something in any of these lines the sale furnishes an opportunity to provide herself with superior garments at comparatively small cost. Neat, simple and attractive little house dresses for summer wear will appeal to every woman who likes to wear pretty things, even though she assists in the morning's housework. Some of the house dresses are so made as to be just the thing for the dainty house mistress who shares in the labor of keeping things clean and are equally appropriate for her who is free to take her sewing or book at once to the piazza. Half the pleasure of the summer time is found in putting on these light, pretty little dresses on a warm morning when the air is fragrant with flowers and fresh with dew.

Two purchases of imported silks and French neckwear make it possible to lay in supplies of these things at small cost. Fichus will be worn a great deal this summer and can be purchased at this sale at great reductions. Some 200 robes of French batiste and fine St. Gall embroidery brought out for makers of fine lingerie dresses are being disposed of at a large discount and some real Irish lace waists can be obtained at bargain prices.

Instead of giving double stamps every morning the Houghton & Dutton Company has decided to have one whole day of double stamp giving each week. Hereafter all purchasers at the store on

## BROOKLINE HIGH MAKES PROGRAM FOR CLASS DAY

Class day at the Brookline high school will be Friday, June 7. Plans for its observance have been announced. The "Pageant of the Seasons," which was originally planned for class day, will be given on another date.

In the afternoon the boys of the senior class will march to the large green in front, followed by the girls. Marching evolutions will be performed during which the girls will decorate the large letters and numerals "B. H. S. '12," which will be near the school building. The ivy oration will follow and the planting of the ivy. The students will then return to the school, where exercises will be held in Shailer hall. These will include the address of welcome, the class history, prophecy, poem, orations and songs.

**O'REILLY HOME TO BE SOLD**  
Permission to sell the home of John Boyle O'Reilly at Main and Highland streets, Hull, was asked today in a petition filed in the probate court by the heirs in settlement of the estate of George F. H. Markoe, former president of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

Tuesday will get double stamps all day. On other days the stamps will be given out as usual.

Stamp collectors find these stamps a good investment. It is much like putting money out at interest to buy at this store, for all money spent there brings returns additional to the immediate purchase.

The white serge suit is one of the daintiest and most practical things a woman can have in the summer time, next to the one of darker stuff intended for general street wear and traveling. The white suit is natty and can be worn on many occasions. For traveling, when it is desired to keep one's wardrobe as small as possible, nothing can be more serviceable. It is comfortable, too, in perfect harmony with the summer season of blue skies, blue water and green waysides. Medoff Bros., women's tailors, of 149 Tremont street, are making a special mid season price on these suits. They are also making a price on suits for spring and summer wear, guaranteeing fit, high class workmanship and linings. The line of imported linens is now complete and contains all the newest shades.

Simplicity is not necessarily artistic, but simplicity rightly interpreted may be. As an expression of conservative good taste it is unequalled. As applied to the decoration of a home it is the only thing to be lived with. The ornate may be very well in its place. Beautiful it may be, but applied to the six surfaces within which one spends most of his time, it is impossible. Simplicity must be handled with intelligence or it will lack dignity, elegance, peace, harmony. A room that is to be papered or otherwise furnished should be carefully considered as to its requirements. Each part must be harmonized with every other part and the furnishings blend with the architecture of the room and the uses to which it is to be put. Men whose knowledge comes from years of experience in handling such problems as these are engaged by the Alfred Peats Company to assist customers in making their selections of wall decorations. This company has a chain of stores and agencies in which is carried a complete line of the Alfred Peats wall papers. The stores are located at 118 Summer street, Boston, Mass., in New York, Chicago and Newark, N. J. The papers are handled by leading decorators in Portland, Providence, Worcester, Springfield, Fall River, Winnipeg, Montreal and St. John.

The house mistress who is trying to beautify and rejuvenate her home will find that a can of Campbell's varnish stain will accomplish wonders. It may be used on floors, applied to window sills, panels and furniture. It is not a temporary finish but forms a permanent "granite-like" surface that protects the wood and shows its natural grain, and also lasts well. It may be used successfully by anybody. It is made in all colors and comes put up in cans of all sizes. It may be bought by the gallon or in such small quantity as one quart for a pint, just enough, frequently, for retouching the worn places in a room. A dainty booklet, "Happy Home Suggestions" will be sent free on request. These stains can be obtained from dealers or the "paint and varnish people," the Carpenter-Morton Company, sole manufacturers, 77 Sudbury street, Boston, Mass.

## STRIKERS MAY BE FORCED TO WORK

Seeking to force strikers to work, the United Building Company today filed a bill in the superior court asking that the Plasterers Union, 10, and Bricklayers Union, 3, be restrained from continuing a strike at the building being erected by the company in Eggleston square.

These unions struck in behalf of a master plasterer, Jatrik J. Coffey. An employer himself, Mr. Coffey was acting as a sub-contractor. He charged \$335 for work on a Chelsea building which the United Building Company was erecting some time ago and the company contested the bill. The unions then took up the matter and struck with the demand that the United Company pay their employer.

**BUCKSPORT ALUMNI TO DINE**  
Alumni Association of the Bucksport Seminary will hold its first dinner at the Bellevue tomorrow night at 7:30. Among the speakers will be F. E. Bragdon, president; the Rev. George F. Durbin, former pastor of the Bromfield-Tremont street circuit of Methodist churches in Boston, now identified with the seminary; James H. Jones and J. E. Burke.

## INTERNATIONALISM SEEN AS SOLUTION OF PEACE PROBLEM

"I prefer to be called an internationalist," said Dr. Christian L. Lange, general secretary of the Interparliamentary Union and delegate from Norway to the second Hague conference, speaking before the Twentieth Century Club in Boston last Saturday. He said that the denomination "peace movement" seemed to him both too ambitious and too vague. Peace appeared so far away that the name internationalism was more modest, he said, and more clearly expressive not only of what the real object but also the method of the movement must be.

The name peace movement, as a movement, is vague because it is too broad, Mr. Lange declared. When the Italian war broke out people took to calling the second Hague conference the "humbug conference," he said, because it had not been able to prevent Italy from going to war. The public seemed to think that the work of the conference had gone for naught. However, its very existence meant a great deal. The idea of internationalism existed and was at work.

Mr. Lange said that he had never hoped that war could be abolished in the next generation; the work for universal peace was a long and sometimes a weary business. The Italian war came because of the defectiveness of the Italian government from the ideal of internationalism, peace was Mr. Lange's opinion, and even the Italian advocates of peace themselves said, "Yes, we want peace, but let us have this war first." Dr. Lange said.

But if wars must still be looked for, let us consider where they may be looked for. The civilized states of western Europe are too closely interrelated to come to war among themselves again. There are two forces that have already made for peace, for internationalism, whose activity was seen last summer. These two are the bankers and the socialists, two groups of people not ordinarily supposed to be in alliance.

## Alliance Prevented War

Yet it was exactly the cooperation of international finance and international trades unionism, the working men, that prevented a European war last summer. These are two conscious forces already at work for peace. But there are nations outside the reach of these two forces where war may still be expected. In these the national equilibrium is too unstable.

The mad chase for the mirage of colonial ambition, for example, carried the Italians off their feet; but on the other hand the universal condemnation of the war outside Italy is an enormous asset to the cause of internationalism. Robber methods are no longer generally approved. This shows advance.

The work now is really to impress upon the public thought that there is such a thing as internationalism, that it has its problem and that it is a difficult problem. It cannot be worked out in a day. We must sit down before it and consider first the best means to work it out, just as we would do with any other problem. Then the means being determined, we must proceed patiently and steadily to work.

It is not a thing to be done in a quarter of an hour. The education and instruction of the public is badly needed. It has taken generations to work out the problem of national government; indeed, many people feel that it is not yet worked out satisfactorily; then certainly time must enter into the work of solving the great problem of internationalism. The people must learn to see how dangerous, how futile and how terribly expensive the present system of national defense is. Thus far emotionalism has been too much counted upon as a means whereby peace should be brought to pass. The thing is to get the propaganda on a sound working basis, a business basis.

## On Constructive Lines

The Interparliamentary Union is striving to work on constructive lines, for near and tangible reforms. Sky-scraping schemes it regards with a good deal of skepticism. Its proper aim is to consider the feasibility of projects, sometimes sacrificing the best thing to the next best thing, because the next best is possible and brings results.

Now the most sensitive spot on a man's body is his pocket. Squeeze his pocket and you make him cry out. Let the public then be made to realize the enormous waste of the huge systems of armament. This is the practical and therefore the best way of putting the question of internationalism or international organization. In every campaign the parliamentarians, the representatives of the people, are pressed by popular demands in one way or another. The wolf is alive at the door, in the shape of something which the people demand of them. Now, then, let us make international organization the wolf at the door; let this be the source of their anxiety over their next election. Let this be made an issue in every contest in every nation. Let every citizen be made to feel the expense of armament, and demand the immediate attention of his legislators to devising means of relief; that is the progress of internationalism.

The expense for armament is not only the outcome but the actual cause of international wars.

The figures of the Interparliamentary Union look magnificent, no doubt. The parliaments of 20 nations are represented in it, and there are 3300 members; but these are after all only a

## BAY STATE NEWS

### MALDEN

F. E. Converse lodge, A. F. and A. M., will hold a May party and dance to-morrow evening in Masonic hall.

Work started this morning by the Elevated railway and the city street and water commission relaying rails in Pleasant street from the Boston & Maine tracks to the Medford line, about a mile. The city will widen the street two feet by taking part of the northerly sidewalk as far as Highland avenue and part of the southerly sidewalk from Highland avenue to the Medford line.

The oiling of the streets in the residential section started today with the arrival of several carloads of oil.

### WINCHESTER

James T. Hargrove has received notice from the civil service commission that he has passed the examination for promotion to a sergeant in the police department.

The new board of fire engineers has organized with the election of David H. DeCourcy as chief and Addison R. Pike as clerk.

The women's golf tournament at the Winchester Country Club opens tomorrow afternoon when best selected nine in 18 holes will be played. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Vinal are in charge of the tournaments.

### EAST LEXINGTON

At the annual meeting of the Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian Follen church these officers were elected for next year: President, Mrs. M. A. Page; vice-president, Mrs. Emma Fiske; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Spaulding; corresponding secretary, Miss Gertrude Pierce; executive committee, Mrs. Stoney, Mrs. M. A. Page, Miss Gertrude Pierce, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Emma Fiske, Mrs. Ingalls and Mrs. Charles H. Spaulding.

### EVERETT

Several prominent residents are starting a movement for the purchase of the Y. M. C. A. building in Chelsea street, soon to be vacated by that association by its removal into the former Barnard property on Broadway, as permanent quarters for the Grand Army post and affiliated societies. It is proposed either to have the city purchase the property or to purchase it by means of a civic campaign. The cost of the building was \$17,630.

### LEXINGTON

Adj. George F. Reed of the Lexington Minute Men has received a letter from Charles D. Hiles, secretary to President Taft, saying that the President is very glad to accept honorary membership to the Minute Men company.

At its last meeting the school committee organized with Jay O. Richards as chairman, George F. Reed was named secretary and Arthur L. Blodgett treasurer.

### MELROSE

The public works department will commence gilling the streets this week. Many of the streets that were sprinkled last year by watering carts will be oiled this year.

Mrs. Decius Beebe has issued invitations to a reception at her residence next Thursday afternoon to Mrs. Hiram Washington Fisher, who has been president of the Melrose Woman's Club for the past two years. The invitations are issued to the members of the club.

### BROOKLINE

A special meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at the residence of Mrs. C. H. Stearns, 265 Harvard street, Thursday afternoon. The selectmen have voted to keep the polls open from 6:15 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. on May 24, when the special election will be held to fill the vacancy in the board of selectmen.

### QUINCY

Mrs. Jennie Worster of the Quincy Women's Club has been appointed a delegate to the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to be held at San Francisco in June.

Adams chapter, D. R., holds a party at the President John Adams homestead on Franklin street, this afternoon.

### ROXBURY

A meeting of the alumni of the West Roxbury high school will be held Wednesday evening at which time an attempt will be made to organize an alumni association of the school. The leader of the movement is Alexander Barsom.

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Arlington Heights Sunshine Club has reelected its officers as follows: President, Mrs. W. E. Lloyd; recording secretary, Mrs. O. A. Baker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John T. White; treasurer, Mrs. E. L. Downing.

### ARLINGTON

The new board of fire engineers has organized for the year as follows: Chief, Walter H. Pierce; first assistant, T. J. Donahue; second assistant and clerk, Frank P. Winn.

third of the 9300 men in these 20 parliaments; and these 20 parliaments represent less than half the nations of the world. Yet this is not discouraging when we remember that the chief thing is to make the machine effective. A small group working practically and with a purpose can do great things.

Edwin Ginn after the meeting said: "Internationalism is the only question before the public today. We must cease thinking of the man across the boundary as some one to be fought. We must stretch hands over the boundary lines of state and recognize our fellowship with the men beyond it."

Dr. Lange left Boston Sunday for Urbana, Ill., where he will lecture at the University of Illinois.

## Boston & Maine Railroad MORE FACTS Equipment Purchases

Expended During Past 18 Months

\$7,529,572.64

FOR

205 Locomotives	\$2,988,069.64
or 17% of total number in service	
466 Passenger Cars	\$2,828,891.52
or 23% of total number in service	
2842 Freight Cars	\$1,712,611.48
or 10% of total number in service	

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Before we go any further in describing the younger professionals we must turn to two of the old school who were greatly in the public eye at the close of last season. "Wee Bennie" and "Big Andra" made a world-famous foursome team, both for the great contrast they presented in appearance and their games, and for the dry humor each is noted for. Many and many a match have they played one another in the land of the heather; fine games to watch and keen struggles from start to finish. When it was announced that they were to play one another at Sunningdale and Walton Heath last autumn a great crowd gathered desirous of seeing a good golf game, and (it must be confessed) even more in the hope of hearing some of the conversational cross firing which they seemed to expect the two rivals to exhibit. If they looked forward to a sort of vaudeville performance they were doomed to disappointment for both men were too keen on the game to say much. Garden Smith tells us some interesting things in the Globe about these two Scottish professional celebrities—Ben Sayers, Sr., of North Berwick, and Andrew Kirkaldy of St. Andrews.

The players are, each in his own way, great "characters," and advancing age has anything but diminished their natural independence of thought and originality of expression. They are good enough personal friends, but there is a golf feud of ancient standing between the two families, and whenever play is on the green, and money is on the game, no quarter is asked or obtained on either side.

Each has the greatest contempt for the other's game, and does not hesitate to signify the same upon occasion, while the moving incidents of combat are freely punctuated with characteristic remarks. As, in point of fact, the protagonists are pretty equally matched and are both as keen as mustard, a match between them is always regarded as a bonnie bouchée by the cognoscenti, who, to say truth, are somewhat satiated with the Damon and Pythias-like meetings which have taken the place of the old matches to a finish between professionals.

There is no more vigorous and popular personality in the world of golf than Andrew Kirkaldy. His very name is redolent of the kingdom of Fife, where golf has its "most loved abode." Kirkaldy, with a "c," is one of the most prosperous of Fife-shire towns, but Andrew of that ilk will have nothing to do with the "c" and objected on one occasion to the way the newspapers spelled his name. "I'm no toon o' Kirkaldy," said he, "I'm jist Andra Kirkaldy." He is the hero of many stories, and the record of his saying would fill a volume. For some years he was in the army and was through the Egyptian war, taking part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Sayers has also had a varied career, for he began life as an acrobat in a traveling circus. His first start as a professional golfer and club and ball maker was made at Leith about 35 years ago, but North Berwick has been his headquarters for many years. He has acquired great fame as a coach, and numbers among his pupils many royalties and other distinguished persons.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### THE FUEL SUPPLY

"Nature always maintains a balance," declared the country editor. "As to how in particular?" "Spring poems begin coming in just as the coal runs short."—Denver Times.

### REVEALED HER IDENTITY

Interested visitor (before portrait at Royal Academy exhibition, to commonplace looking stranger)—Can you tell me who is this beautiful lady?

Stranger—Mrs. Eustace Montgomery Browne-Jones.

Interested visitor—O, really! And—er—who is Mrs. Eustace Montgomery Browne-Jones?

Stranger—I am.—Punch.

### KNEW HIS PURPOSE

"You know," said Bragg, "I expect to spend my vacation on a steam yacht this summer."

"How foolish," exclaimed Knox. "Why don't you take a rest instead of looking for extra work? Besides, stoking is such a hot job."—Minneapolis Tribune.

### COMPOSITION OF A LEAGUE

Teacher (in geography class)—John, you may tell the class what a league is. John (promptly)—Eight baseball clubs is a league.—May Lippincott.

### LANGUAGE THAT BAFLED HIM

The person who advertised for "a man who speaks German and understands horses" was satisfied with the wording of his advertisement until the first applicant arrived. "Vell," said the would-be stableman, soberly scratching his head, "I speaks Shairman all right, but I don't know dot I can understand dose horses. Vat languiches to tey schpeak?"—Christian Register.

### HE WAS SATISFIED

"I think," said Mrs. Cumrox, who was arranging a musical program, "that we will have a mezzo-soprano."

"All right," replied her husband. "Don't bother me about it. Go ahead and see an architect."—Washington Star.

### BOTH WORKERS

"My wife is a lecturer, and I am an entertainer," said Hobbs.

"Indeed? I knew your wife appeared in public, but I did not know that you ever did."

"Oh, I don't. I stay at home and entertain the baby."—Puck.

### PEN PRODUCTIONS

William M. Evarts had a farm in Vermont where swine were bred with especial care. He once sent a barrel of pickled pork to the historian, George Bancroft, with this letter: "I am glad to send you two products of my pen to

day—a barrel of pickled pork and my eulogy on Chief Justice Chase."—Christian Register.

### GOES HALF WAY

Howell—Does he take things philosophically?

Powell—Yes, but he doesn't part with them philosophically.—Woman's Home Companion.

## SCOPE OF MEDICAL BILL IS BROADENED

Christian Science won a victory in the Arizona Senate, says the San Bernardino (Cal.) Index, when the bill proposing to define the rights of the state medical board and regulate the practise of medicine was amended to allow Christian Science healers to practise.

Osteopathy was recognized by adding the requirement that one of the five members of the board must be an osteopath.

## ANOTHER POLICE DIVISION MADE

Another police division will be established June 1, to be known as Station 17, with headquarters in West Roxbury on Centre street, West Roxbury.

Police Capt. Grant of the Hyde Park station will be in command, assisted by Lieut. Hazlett and Hickey.

The Hyde Park district will be a part of the new police precinct, whose confines will also extend to Roslindale village, where those of Station 13 will end.

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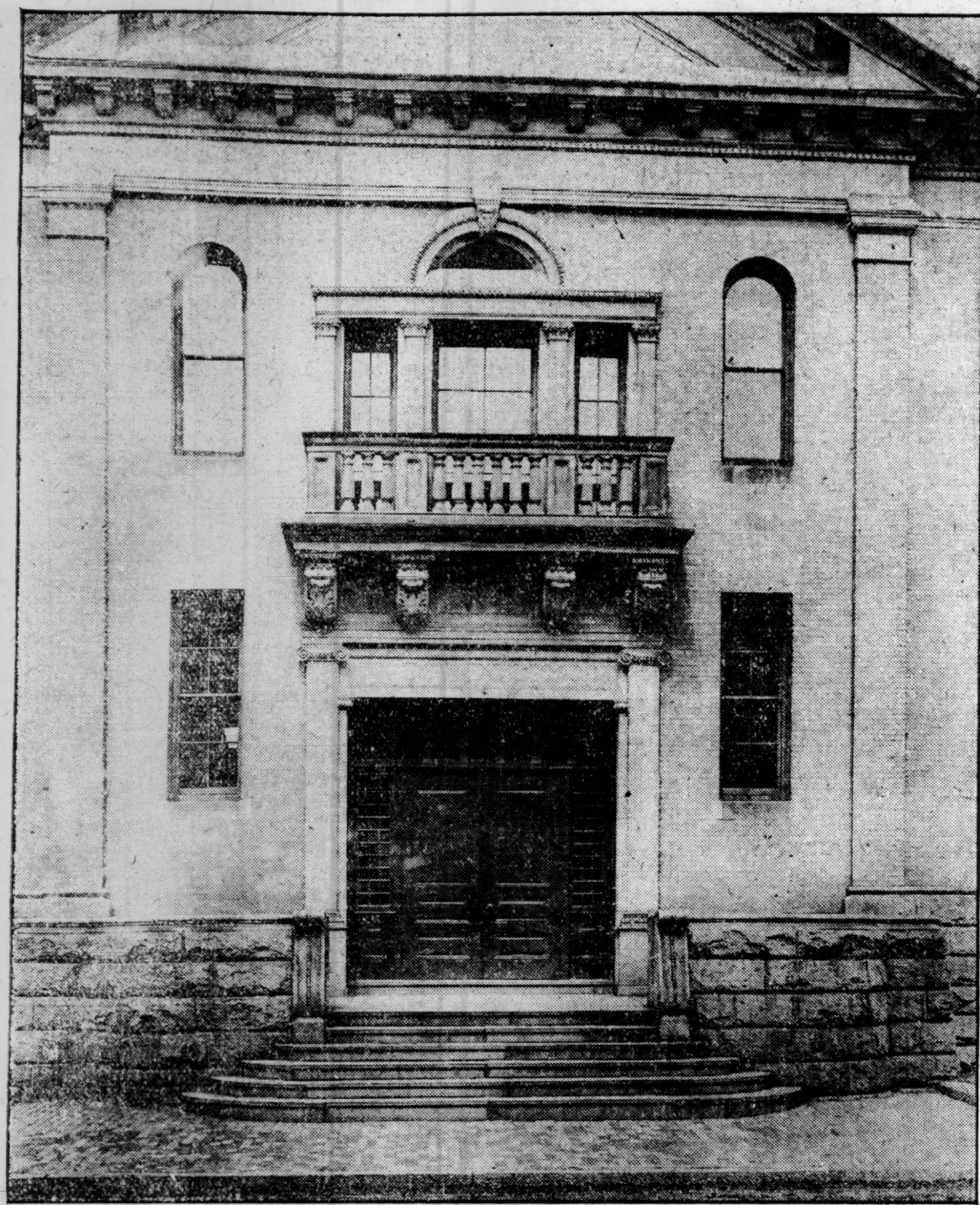
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## ENTRANCE TO PERKINS SCHOOL SHOWS PLEASING EFFECT IN DESIGN



Treatment of door is a composite embodiment of colonial and conventional with columns, arched caps, balcony and curved window

This is the first of a series of pictures of entrances to the public schools of Boston. In the more recent buildings as much attention is given to utility as to beauty. The plans, with each of these cuts there will be a description by the architect, or by someone familiar with the architectural features of the entrance shown.

Thousands of young folks pass through the more pretentious of the two entrances of the C. C. Perkins primary school at St. Botolph and Cumberland streets, Back Bay, yearly, and as they enter many of them stop and study the pleasing effects of the architecture of the entrance.

The entrance of this school is somewhat more elaborate than is generally displayed in Boston schools today and its style of architecture does not follow any one school of design, being a composite embodiment of colonial and rather conventional treatment. The balcony, with its substantial looking balustrade, is the first feature to catch the eye, and is supported by four carved brackets. Two of these carved brackets also adorn either side of the set of steps leading to the door. Two columns, with carved caps, rise to just below the balcony on either side of the door space and four shorter columns of similar design support a coping above a series of four windows. Above this set of windows is a half-round colonial style window, with carved keystone.

Milford pink granite, colonial buff brick from Perth Amboy and Indiana limestone are the material used in the construction of this entrance and of the whole building. The short flight of entrance steps are built of North River bluestone, which is taken from the bed of North river, New York, and their surface is non-slipping under all conditions.

The C. C. Perkins school plans were approved Nov. 25, 1890, under the chairmanship of Samuel B. Capen of the schoolhouse commission. There are eight rooms. M. S. and R. N. Miller were the contractors and H. H. Atwood the architect.

### SOSA HILL NAMED FOR CANAL OFFICES

CULEBRA, C. Z.—A committee has been appointed to recommend sites for the permanent administrative headquarters and offices of the canal, and a permanent settlement for canal employees in the vicinity of the Pacific terminus. The site for the office headquarters will be on Sosa hill or at some other place nearby.

### PROFESSOR BAKER TO SPEAK

Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard, president of the Drama League of Boston, will speak on "Changing Conditions in the Theater and the Drama" at the annual meeting of the society at the Plymouth theater at 3:30 p. m. Tuesday, following election of officers.

### SEEING COLONEL ABOUT OHIO FIGHT

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Colonel Roosevelt was visited today at Sagamore Hill by James R. Garfield, his former cabinet member and Walter Brown, chairman of the Ohio Roosevelt committee. They came in on the morning train. The entire situation in the Buckeye state was canvassed carefully.

### SAN FRANCISCO LOANS INCREASE

SAN FRANCISCO—The figures of recorded mortgages for week ending April 27 amounted to \$1,493,151, a total well over the normal figures. The mortgages and renewals of old loans on city real estate numbered 145 and amounted to \$1,423,800.

The deeds of trust aggregated 33, and amounted to \$69,351. The releases of mortgages and reconveyances aggregated 119, says the Examiner.

Some of the loans recorded were made in connection with purchases of realty and others for the purpose of financing building enterprises, while the customary large number of loans of \$10,000 or less in all parts of the city appeared on the records.

### ANTI-NOISE COMMISSION TO MEET

Suppression of unnecessary noise in the large cities by legislation is to be attempted in an international movement started by Prof. Victor Grazzi of universities in Pisa and Florence, who will preside over an international congress for the appointment of an international commission on Thursday evening, Aug. 15 at the Harvard Medical school. Dr. C. J. Blake, chairman of the American branch, delivered the last free lecture of this season Sunday afternoon on "The Prevention of Unnecessary Noises."

### CITY HALL TO BE ENLARGED

MONTREAL, Que.—Montreal, says the Star, is soon to see another imposing structure added to its list of handsome and useful buildings. Tenders have been called for the annex to the city hall, which will be built fronting on Gosford street and facing the Champ de Mars, between Champ de Mars and St. Louis streets.

### MOTHERS CONGRESS REORGANIZED

DENVER—The Mothers Congress of Denver and the state, says the Times, has reorganized and adopted a new constitution and by-laws for the purpose of establishing the work of the organization on a unified and well organized basis. The aim of the new society, to be known as the Colorado branch of the national congress, is to extend a new work of active forces and circles to the remotest corner of Colorado.

### MISTAKE, SAYS BELGIAN MINISTER

WASHINGTON—Minister Havenith of Belgium says that there must be some mistake about the announcement made in Brussels of the appointment of P. May, counselor of the Belgian legation at London, as his successor here. Minister Havenith said he had been advised by his government that Mr. May had been made minister to Mexico.

## PLAN OF COMPULSORY RETIREMENT URGED BY PRESIDENT TAFT

WASHINGTON—Pensions for all civil employees of the government except in the District of Columbia, with compulsory retirement by compulsory contributions from the employees' salaries with some government aid, are recommended by President Taft in a special message to Congress today.

The plan would cost the government \$227,000 for 20 years, the President says, in excess of the loss now sustained from superannuated clerks, but in the succeeding 16 years it is estimated would save the government more than the entire cost of inaugurating the scheme.

### AERO CLUB OPENS FIRST FIELD DAY

WASHINGTON—Commemorating the anniversary of Samuel Pierpont Langley's aerodrome flight on May 6, 1896, the Aero Club of Washington today opened its first field day at the Chevy Chase Club.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, president of the club, will give an address on Langley's work and influence on aviation. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver will speak on the work of the army in aviation and Capt. W. Chambers on the work of the navy. Flights will be made by members of the army aviation corps and Paul Peck of the Gryo Motor Company.

### FIRE BOX ORDER URGED BY MAYOR

Mayor Fitzgerald sent to the city council this afternoon his third message with regard to the appropriation of \$92,000 for fire boxes and apparatus for the fire department. The mayor says that if the council does not pass his order today he will call a special meeting for the purpose. The mayor also will send a loan order for \$200,000 for general sewerage purposes in East Boston and Dorchester.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE CLUB TO MEET

New Hampshire's Daughters in Boston will be the hostess club of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, which is to hold its annual meeting on May 15, 16 and 17, with headquarters at the Hotel Brunswick. Meetings will be held each day at the South Congregational church, corner of Newbury and Exeter streets. A reception will be given on the evening of the opening day.

### FREE LECTURE ON COAL

"Coal and Coal Mining" is the subject of a free lecture to be given by W. L. Raider of Scranton, Pa., this evening in Gilbert hall, Tremont Temple, illustrated by 120 views.

## TEXAS PRIMARY IS CARRIED BY MR. ROOSEVELT

AUSTIN, Tex.—Mr. Roosevelt carried the primary in Texas on Saturday. While the results in the primaries in several counties are not yet publicly known the returns are sufficiently complete, today to show that Mr. Roosevelt practically swept the state and that Texas will send a solid Roosevelt delegation of 40 to the national convention.

Mr. Taft carried the tenth Congress district, but a contesting Roosevelt delegation to the state convention will be sent from this district. With Cecil Lyon in control of the convention it will be seated.

It is assured that at the county conventions next Saturday the Taft supporters will bolt and elect contesting delegations, thus forming the basis for carrying the fight into the national convention. Governor Wilson was an easy winner in the Democratic precinct conventions. He received more instructed votes than Harmon, Clark and Underwood combined, it is said.

## PRESIDENT TAFT MAKES TOUR OF HIS HOME STATE

ATHENS, O.—President Taft was out bright and early today on the start of his long personal campaign for the Ohio delegation of 48 members to the national convention to be selected at the primaries May 21. The President made his first speech at Nelsonville at 8:45 continuing his policy of attacking Colonel Roosevelt for his answers in the steel and harvester trust discussion and replying to the Roosevelt charges and defending his own administration.

After the Nelsonville speech the train stopped at Athens and Hamden where speeches were made.

The afternoon program includes speeches at Chillicothe, Greenfield, Leesburg, New Vienna and Blanchester.

The President will reach Cincinnati late tonight, going directly to the home of his brother, Charles P. Taft, where he will also spend Tuesday. On Wednesday Mr. Taft will go out into the state again. He is billed to make 14 speeches, the last at a mass meeting in Columbus. This will conclude the President's campaign in southern Ohio. Next week he returns to devote four or five days to the northern part of the state.

NELSONVILLE, O.—"I don't appeal to you for favor because I am a son of Ohio," said President Taft to the crowd here today. "I ask simple justice—ask you to hear how unfounded are the charges which my predecessor, Mr. Roosevelt, has made against me." The President then went over the ground covered in his former speeches.

## MARYLAND VOTE REPORTED HEAVY

BALTIMORE, Md.—In the presidential preferential primary in this state today the early vote was reported large everywhere.

While the Roosevelt managers were issuing statements in which they claimed certain victory the Taft men had very little to say. They were hopeful, however. Because of the heavy vote and the complicated conditions it was not believed that the result would be available until early tomorrow.

## NEWSPAPERS IN CHICAGO PRINTED

CHICAGO—Regular Monday editions were published today by the four morning newspapers despite the embargo of the striking unions. A large number of pressmen and stereotypers will be brought into the city by the National Association of Publishers. At the same time all hope of arbitration has not been given up. That question will depend upon the attitude of the publishers.

James J. Freil, international president of the Stereotypers Union, will arrive here and the publishers will serve notice upon him that local No. 4 has abrogated its contract by striking and demand that the local be cut off from the parent body. For several days it has been practically impossible to get Chicago newspapers at the street stands because of objections by sympathizers of the pressmen.

## AMERICANS ARM IN MEXICO CITY

MEXICO CITY—American defense organization, nearly 1000 strong, is prepared for an emergency. Ten companies—or "groups" as they choose to designate themselves in order to eliminate any idea of a military organization—armed with Krag-Jorgensen and with 250 rounds of ammunition for each man, will concentrate in a prescribed area in the American colony for self-defense in the event of development of anti-American disorders or invasion of the city by irresponsible hordes.

## POINT COUPEE PARISH FLOODED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Thirty persons perished in the interior of Point Coupee parish today when waters from the break in the Mississippi levee rushed into the district without the slightest warning.

Although no new breaks were reported Sunday the situation continues to be serious. From Vicksburg, Miss., south to this city, the river is from half a foot to two and a half feet above any previous flood record stage. More than 100,000 have been made homeless in the inundated Louisiana parishes.

## Over 112 Distinct Styles of Beautiful Dining Tables

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THOSE who have in mind artistic, substantial and long lived Dining Room Furniture should not fail to see our superb display which embraces everything one could possibly wish for in this line, from the medium priced pieces up to the very finest examples of high-class craftsmanship.

## This Fine 50.00 Dining Table Now Marked at 35.00

Of quarter-sawn oak, of the highest grade construction, fitted with the most improved attachments for locking top and base, and will admit three leaves without opening the base; 54-inch top, 8-foot extension, talon feet.

We mention here a few other items from our vast stocks:

Quartered Oak Dining Table—Heavy, plain pedestal platform base, scroll feet; 45-inch round top, early English or golden oak. Special value ..... 20.00

Golden Oak Dining Table—45-inch round quartered oak top, heavy pedestal, claw feet. Special value ..... 15.50

Colonial Dining Table—Extra heavy, plain scroll base, fitted with all the improved locking and extension devices; 54-inch round top. Special value ..... 39.50

Dining Tables—Solid mahogany, large round tops, carved claw feet; high-grade construction. Specially priced at.... 35.00

Mahogany Dining Tables—Solid mahogany, massive base, heavy claw feet, 52-inch round top. Special at..... 39.50

Mahogany Dining Tables—Solid mahogany, 54-inch round top, 8-foot extension, heavy fluted base; carved legs, claw feet ..... 60.00

We invite you to make use of our department of Interior Decoration if you have refurnishing or redecorating in mind—experienced men are here to advise without expense or obligation on your part.

Furniture Building, Avon, Chauncy and Bedford Streets

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Leading Complete House Furnishers in New England.

## PREMIER REFUSES TERMS OF POWERS FOR CHINESE LOAN

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI, China.—The negotiations for the proposed international loan today reached a deadlock owing to the refusal of the premier, Tang Shao Yi, to accept the financial supervision of the four participating powers.

The premier declares that this supervision would be equivalent to admitting captivity and professes himself confident that aid will be obtained from other sources with general provisions. He says that he feels the present loan conditions would be opposed by the nation.

The first Chinese marriage according to the western style has been celebrated here.

## W. H. COOLIDGE URGES SUPPORT OF CREW BILL VETO

William H. Coolidge, counsel for the Mellon lines, urges the Legislature to abide by Governor Foss' veto of the full train-crew bill, in a statement issued today.

Mr. Coolidge answers statements made by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in which they cite four mishaps as having been caused by an insufficient number of brakemen. One of them is the Hoosac Tunnel wreck. He says that in none of these cases would an additional member of the train crew have prevented them.

## MR. EDISON PLANS SCHOOL FILMS

ORANGE, N. J.—Thomas A. Edison expects to spend \$3,000,000 and devote eight years to the work of perfecting a repository of educational films that will meet the requirements he has set to make the moving picture useful in the schoolroom. A story of what the inventor has done so far and will do in the future was told to the New England Society by Arthur D. Chandler, president of the Orange board of education.

Mr. Chandler told the New Englanders Mr. Edison is intensely interested in his plan and fully expects to carry it out. He is confident that the moving picture film is destined to become an indispensable adjunct in the schoolroom.

## NEW ENGLAND TEACHERS TO HOLD SUMMER MEETING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Members of the American Institute of Instruction in this state are making plans to attend the eighty-first annual convention at North Conway, N. H., July 2, 3, 4 and 5. Wendell A. Mowry of Central Falls, R. I., secretary of the institute, has notified all the members of the preliminary plans for the meeting.

The American Institute of Instruction was organized in 1830 and it is claimed to be the oldest teachers' organization in America. Its members represent all of the New England states, and while its name is "American," its scope of work is confined mainly to New England.

Charles T. C. Whitcomb of Brockton, Mass., is president of the institute. Other officers are Frank H. Beede, New Haven, Conn., vice-president; Carlos B. Ellis, Springfield, Mass., treasurer; Josiah W. Taylor, Augusta, Me., assistant secretary and George H. Whitecher, Berlin, N. H., assistant treasurer.

## ART NOTES

PAINTINGS and bas-reliefs by Joseph Lindon Smith are on exhibition for two weeks in the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street.

Mr. Smith varies his style widely, according to his subject. "Summer Storm" reduces its idea to two elements, wind-molded clouds and wind-tossed grasses, in broad impressionist style. "Sunset, Luxor Temple," on the other hand, portrays in t t tones the afterglow tints of red and yellow upon the colonnade and wall of an antique temple. The elemental color appeal completed by the violet shadows is softened by the blending quantity of the pink-gray sands.

"Orizaba, Mexico," except for the cream sky and lavender mountains, which are brush work, is painted with palette knife and finger tip. A temple rears itself at the base of the mountain range, the distance of which is adroitly represented by the treatment of a tropical tangle of wild flowers.

"Canton River" is an exotic view in a curious light, perhaps just before sunrise, and one of Mr. Smith's best works. "Corner of My Studio" utilizes elemental hues in picturing a golden-haired girl standing in a shaft of yellow sunlight that pours in among the Chinese decorations. The bust of a little girl occupies the lower right hand corner, giving the whole a camera pose effect. Success in coloring gives the picture interest.

In the bas-reliefs fine reticence of modeling and coloring is seen.

## TITANIC INQUIRY ENDS; SENATORS START REPORT

WASHINGTON — Senator William Alden Smith, who is back at the capital after his New York investigation into several phases of the testimony given in the Titanic inquiry here, said today that the subcommittee of which he is chairman will lose no time in preparing its report and recommendations.

"The case is closed so far as I can see," said the senator. "It may be that from time to time, as the committee is working on its report, some persons may be called to shed light on questions about which the members of the committee are not fully informed."

Senator Smith said he was satisfied with the results of his last trip to New York. "The question of the attempted suppression of news of this sinking seemed to me important, and I did not feel it should be overlooked. To that end I called on Mr. Brooks, general manager of the Western Union; W. W. Cook, general counsel of the Postal, and General Manager Bottomley of the Marconi, and others, to help clear up the mystery of the delayed messages."

"Gradually, I believe, the responsibility is being fixed."

## MINIA DOCKS WITH TITANIC VICTIMS

HAIFAN, N. S.—The Western Union cable ship Minia with 15 Titanic victims on board docked here today. Included was the body of Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk railway, which was claimed by his widow and officials of the road, who have been waiting here for it. Most of the others were members of the Titanic crew.

White Star agents have obtained from the Dominion government the steamer Montmagny to continue search, and she will leave today, replacing the Minia. The government steamer has a speed of 14 knots an hour and is equipped for wireless telegraphy.

## DOUGLAS LAWSON BURNED OUT

Furniture belonging to Douglas Lawson, son of Thomas W. Lawson, was burned in his room at the Ridgeley annex on Mt. Auburn street, Cambridge, last evening, when a fire which caused damage of about \$100 broke out.

## BURNETT'S VANILLA

for those who want the best.



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## SMART SERGE TAILORED SUIT

Coat made with rounded side fronts

THERE is no smarter suit to be found this season than the one that shows overlapped edges after this manner. It is distinctive and novel and in every way attractive. The model is adapted to small women and to young girls and can be made from any reasonable material. Serge and whipcord are favorites and always handsome, but pongee, linen, ratine, all the season's suitings can be treated in this way.

In this case collar and cuffs are of the same and the finish is simple stitching, but a good effect can be obtained by making collar and cuffs of contrasting material while the revers match the suit, or the revers of contrasting material with the collar of the same.

Dark blue serge with trimming of green and blue plaid taffeta is one of the latest fancies. Natural or unbleached colored ratine is pretty and attractive on serge. White is being much used and silk is being combined with wool. Cream colored serge with the collar and cuffs of white would be dainty and charming, so that there are many ways in which the suit can be finished, simple as it is.

The skirt is five gored, but front and back gores are finished and lapped onto succeeding gores in a quite new way.

The coat made with the rounded side fronts and with a back that is straight on one side and curved on the other, and that effect is found in the very latest and smartest models.

For the 16-year size the coat will require 3 1/4 yds. of material 27, 2 1/2 yds. 26, 2 1/4 yds. 44 inches wide; for the skirt will be needed 4 yds. 27, 3 3/4 yds. 26, 2 1/2 yds. 44 inches wide if material has up and down, if not 3 1/2 yds. 27, 2 1/2 yds. 44 inches wide will be sufficient; the width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 yards.

The pattern of the coat, No. 7405, and of the skirt, No. 7427, cut in sizes for



misses of 16 and 18 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## STRAIGHT SILHOUETTE KEPT

Skirts appear as tight as ever, but are not

THE straight silhouette is preserved, and, in standing, the skirt of a tailored gown appears as tight as ever, but cleverly laid inside, visible only in movement, are convenient plaits. Newer than these—clever as they are—are skirts with flat, laid laid across the back and sides, leaving the front breadth plain; the plaits are pressed flat and left free. Generally with this mode a short, perfectly straight cut coat is worn with a flat, round collar and cuffs to match, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune.

When a little more "dressy" air is desired, lingerie cuffs and collar are added. With the really scant skirt, which many women still prefer for morning wear, the cut of the coat is longer, and at the hem a slight fullness is like the old "godet." Altogether, this coat and skirt are so trim in appearance, so smart and so practical, they are likely to remain to the fore through the season.

There is no question in regard to the fulness of skirts of afternoon and evening dresses. It is gained in a variety of ways—shirts, tiny tucks, flat plaits and slight drapings. The skirt of a new silk costume devoted to calling occasions is drawn close to the figure, nearly to the knees, by a series of flat shirings; below, the fulness falls in a deep, scant flounce. Skirts plaited in two-inch-wide, shallow plaits to within a foot of the bottom finish in a fringe also. Sometimes the plaits are machine pressed, after the manner of many seasons ago, and sun-plaited skirts are again in order. In thin materials and topped by a little silk coat, they are

charmingly youthful. Women with an eye to the serviceable and practical, when deciding on their spring street costume, select one of black taffeta made with the skirt mentioned above—shirred over the hips, and finished with a flounce.

The coat is usually a jaunty little belted affair, but if more becoming the back may be straight cut. For real convenience the edges should be simply finished with a silk-covered cord and the coat sleeves made comfortably loose and long, for long gloves are not always at hand.

Changeable taffetas are no longer advised; striped and small figured silks and those with nearly invisible plaidings are better style, and a combination of silk and voile is more desirable than all silk in either an ordinary or "best" costume. The dark plaided silks are really charming made up in the simplest manner, with a fancy belt and velvet collar and cuffs. Little gowns of fine woolen stuffs, once so well liked, but now no longer seen, are replaced by silk and voile. A little later coarse flannels and piques will be worn. Linens, as coarse and heavy as bagging, in yellow, dark green or red-velvet, and black satin is used for the accessories.

Among pretty little adjustable accessories which help to make pleasant changes in a toilet are bows, big and little, of black tulle. A little plaited bow, the plaits held by a narrow strip across the middle, is posed at the base of the throat as a cravat, a lovely finish to a flat collar of frilled white net, and large bows adorn a white corsage in a pleasantly striking manner.

## FINE LACE FITS A GOOD GUIMPE

All guimpes should be made on laced bodices

THE guimpe is the test of the professional or the mark of the amateur. By it any experienced eye can detect the little faults that come from inexperience or ignorance. There are some points that it were well to remember when making guimpes. First, there must be allowed sufficient material at the back for any possible shrinkage that almost always follows in lace, net or fine wavy fabrics. Then, again, there must be no gaps at the hem on shoulder line or at the back. By placing buttons or loops, or hooks and eyes, one inch or less apart, there will be a perfect line of fastening. It pays to take extra time at this part of your dressmaking, says the Philadelphia North American.

Do not cut the collar line too low. This gives a very unattractive line at the neck and affects the fitting of the stock. Supports, either transparent or of wire, should be first basted in and added with a generous hand at the back, for a well-made collar fits closely and in a high snug line at the back of a guimpe.

All guimpes should be made on laced bodices. This insures a firm line, for the waistband of a bodice can be pinned securely to the corset, giving an unwrinkled surface. If possible, make short sleeves in the lawn guimpe. In these you can sew shields, which must not be forgotten in summer dresses. Nothing is so unattractive as marks of perspiration on lawn or linen sleeves.

The materials? Shadow nets and laces are in the first ranks. These are purchasable in our large stores for as little

as 35 cents a yard. It requires about one yard for a shallow yoke and sub-cuffs. Net, dotted, figured and embroidered, is also good, while exquisite allover Valenciennes is in high favor for fine guimpes.

Allover embroidery will be used for guimpes of heavy linen frocks. Usually a narrow cording or piping of linen finishes the edges of the collar and the cuffs.

Black net placed over white chiffon or mousseline is practical for dark silks or voiles. It can be washed in gasoline and is decidedly new and becoming.

When making a guimpe of insertion, it pays to whip the edges together by hand. Cut a tissue paper pattern out and pin the lace in its proper lengths either lengthwise or crosswise. Whip together and then sew on the shoulder seams. Baste on the lawn foundation, fit to the body and then sew the lace in place. Washable crocheted buttons with buttonholed loops are an appropriate fastening for fine lace guimpes.

Remember that it is not extravagant to use fine lace for a guimpe. It makes a gown, or mars it, as the case might be.

## BOYS' BLOUSE SUIT

A Russian blouse suit in mercerized poplin will make up well for your small boy. The suit should be plain, except for a scalloped, embroidered edge to the turn over collar and the one sided revers down the left side of the front. A narrow belt of patent leather will go well with this little suit.—Pittsburgh Post.

## TRIED RECIPES

## TOMATO JELLY SALAD

POUR one quart can of tomatoes into a granite ware saucepan. Season with one teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper, add two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped onion and cook half an hour. Strain and add one ounce of gelatin that has been soaked in cold water. Pour into small after-dinner cups that have been rinsed out in cold water and set away to harden. Serve on lettuce leaves and cover with mayonnaise.

## APPLES IN MAPLE SYRUP

Remove the cores of eight apples and cut them in halves. Put in a saucepan with one cupful of maple syrup, two tablespoonfuls of butter and 1 1/2 cupful of water. Cook until the syrup is thick. Serve cold with whipped cream.

## PRUNE SOUFFLE

Remove the pits from a large cupful of stewed prunes and chop fine. All the whites of three eggs and half a cupful of sugar beaten to a stiff froth. Mix well, turn into a buttered dish and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with whipped cream.

## RICE PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS

Soak half a cupful of rice over night in a little cold water. Put in a pudding dish with two quarts of milk, half a cupful of sugar, a saltspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of butter. Grate nutmeg over the top. Bake in a slow oven, stirring frequently until the rice is well cooked and then let it brown. This is very delicious served with a small portion of grape jelly on each plate.

## STEWED FIGS

Buy the dried figs which come in bulk, pick them apart carefully, wash them and soak them overnight. The next morning stew them gently without sugar, but with two slices of lemon to a medium sized dish. Let them cook until soft and tender.

## STEWED DRIED PEACHES AND RAISINS

Buy a pound of the dried peaches that come without the skins as they are very much nicer. Soak them over night and cook with half a pound of good-seeded seeded raisins. Put in a cupful of sugar and enough water to cover and cook until soft.—New Orleans Picayune.

## HOME HELPS

After cleaning the shelves and inside of pantry drawers, give a coat of varnish or enamel, and they will clean as easy as oilcloth.

Keep some folded newspapers handy upon which to place soiled pots and pans, and save cleaning smutty rings from the tables.

Use light-weight rugs on painted floors for ordinary purposes. Dust the floors with a damp mop. Hang out such rugs in a brisk wind and the shaking is done for you. If thin rugs refuse to stay in place, sew a strip of velvet along the under edge.

Avoid open shelves in kitchen or pantry; have at least a curtain to keep out the dust. A window shade of the right size is liked by many.

Place the pretty china in a glass cupboard away from dust rather than on open shelves.

Try setting the lamps in a cupboard during the day instead of on an open shelf, and see how much longer they will keep clean.—Montreal Star.

## FOLD TELLS

When ironing handkerchiefs, I fold the best ones in the ordinary way, says a Ladies World contributor. Those worn or stained are folded three-corner-wise. I use the same rule in ironing sheets, towels, napkins and tablecloths, folding the old ones in a different way from the good ones. Then, when going to my linen closet, I can tell at a glance what I am getting without unfolding, and I am saved, when using a clean handkerchief, the mortification of exhibiting a ragged one.

## GIRL'S CLOAK

Choose for your little girl's spring cloak a good quality of bengaline silk in a mustard shade, says the Pittsburgh Post. Cut the coat perfectly plain and make the fronts double breasted. Have the collar and cuffs of the same material, in black or some shade of rather dark brown which will go well with it. Close the coat with two handsome frogs, matching the color of the cuffs and collar.

## CHOOSING BROOM

A heavy broom should be chosen for thorough sweeping in preference to a light one, for the weight adds to the process, says an exchange. Test a new broom by pressing the edge against the floor. If the straw bristles out and bend the broom is a poor one and should be rejected; they should remain in a firm, solid mass.

## USE WASH BELTING

One of the delightful and convenient things they have not changed in the spring skirts is the high extension belt made of wash belting, to the top of which is stitched the skirt, says the New York Times. It is infinitely better than any other method for properly hanging a skirt at the waist line.

## CHOICE OF WOOD FOR FLOORS

Oak deemed the best for all-around service

THAT woman is fortunate who can select her own floors—decide what kind of wood she wants and the finish that shall be given it. Probably her choice will fall upon oak, which is the best hard flooring to be had for all-around service.

Maple is also an excellent hard wood, while beech, though somewhat softer, has the good points of grain and high polish to recommend it. If economy must dictate one's decision (and here the question of dollars and cents alone is meant), the purchaser can do no better than invest in hard pine.

Whether the floors, once their material has been decided upon, shall be finished with wax or varnish is largely a matter of taste. In either case, a few precautions should be kept in view. With such open-grained woods as oak and beech, a filler is necessary. There are several good ones on the market.

The filler should be thoroughly dry and the floor made smooth with sandpaper before wax or varnish is applied. Two coats of either are usually quite enough. If wax is used, the floor should, after the first application, be polished with a soft cloth or a weighted brush before a second coat is given.

With varnish, special care should be taken that sufficient time is allowed for the first coat to dry before the floor is treated to the second. It may be necessary to wait 48 hours. If a dull finish rather than a high gloss is desired, the floor should be rubbed with pumice stone and oil.

Remember, above all things, that

cheap wax or varnish is a delusion and a snare, resulting in a finish that will be sticky, brittle, or that will show every heel mark.

While, as stated above, the housewife is fortunate who can personally superintend the laying of her own new floors, with most of us the task is to make the best of poor floors, says the Woman's Magazine.

In old houses and rented apartments especially, floors that were not good in the beginning, or which have been spoiled through the carelessness or ignorance of previous occupants, are apt to confront one.

There are varnish removers for clearing old floors whose condition is such as to necessitate getting down to the foundation. For distorting paint, turpentine will be found effective; for grease, alcohol. Spots of other kinds will often yield to water alone.

A preparation, too, for filling cracks and crevices is obtainable. After being poured into the depressions, it hardens and thus forms a surface level with the floor. Instead of applying pure varnish to an old floor, it is better to add to it just enough stain to render all obnoxious marks inconspicuous. This combination color and stain gives a bright finish at the same time.

The proper care of floors does not call for much work. Either soft cloth or weighted brush should be used on the waxed floor. For the varnished surface, a soft cloth (preferably of chamois finish) is all that is needed. It is a good plan to treat it occasionally to a few drops of oil.

## GIVING TABLE SERVICE CHARM

Cleanliness, variety and decoration

IF we do not have much to eat, let's use the prettiest dishes." There is much in this. Simple foods may be so served that they both rouse and satisfy the appetite. A table may be set and food served artistically just as surely as one's clothes may be made and worn artistically. Nor is it necessary to have servants, elaborate paraphernalia and much formality to accomplish this.

Cleanliness is the first requisite of good table service, and one may well forego some luxury in food for the sake of extra napery during the week. It is better to do this and send your tablecloths to a good laundry than to retain the expensive daintiness. One way to help keep linens fresh is to have your teapot, cream pitcher and hotwater kettle brought in together on a small tray, which should have feet to raise it above the table, saving the varnish from harm from the heat.

The ideal of cleanliness applies equally to china, silver and glass, and cleanliness here means perfection of polish. A system by which tableware may be properly scraped, rinsed and washed, and dried while still steaming hot is well worth planning out. The habit of putting a butter dish in the refrigerator and allowing it to do for two or more meals without washing is fatal to a dainty table, for nothing is more unpleasant to sight, or touch, than any greasiness.

Fruit, jam and pickles should likewise be returned to their jars after a meal, so that the soiled serving dish may be washed. If a spoonholder is used on the table the spoons should be placed with the bowls downward so that one touches them only by the handles.

Variety is a second great contributor to the effectiveness of table service. Of course one wants a plant or a bowl of cut flowers to add to the pleasure of every meal, and let these be changed as

often as possible. Most people have a number of growing plants in the house and can easily alternate a fern with a primula or a flowering bulb. Further variety may be achieved by occasionally arranging the table with doilies instead of the customary cloth. One lady sometimes uses on a square supper table a fancy square tea cloth, placed diagonally so that the corners of the table are bare.

There is really no limit to the variety obtainable in the serving of foods or to the appetizing and economic results of such service. It pays to spend money on a full equipment of up-to-date tableware, particularly the small casseroles, ramekins and glasses for individual service, for many a simple stew or custard assumes the dignity of an entree or a fancy dessert, when arranged and garnished in single portions in appropriate receptacles. The paper collars, doilies and cups may also sometimes be used to good effect.

The decoration of foods brings out another phase of the search for variety. In winter most of us can only supplement the usual lettuce, parsley and tender celery tops by other green things from our household plants, but there is no enumerating the offerings of our garden for this purpose in summer. Daisies make a lovely garnish. Nasturtiums and their leaves add a delightful touch to many a dish, and the young and tender pods are a pungent and pretty addition to salads. But all year round we may work out color schemes in our salads, desserts and other dishes by a thoughtful combination of ingredients with rich whites and yolks of eggs, slices of tomato, beet or cucumber, olives, pimientos, candied cherries and many other things. For garnishing with meringue, whipped cream, mashed potatoes or other substances of similar consistency, a pastry tube will prove useful.—Toronto Globe.

## AVOCADO PEAR HAS MANY USES

Served in soups, salads and shortcakes

AN avocado pear should not be used until the meat cuts smoothly with a teaspoon and is about the consistency of well frozen ice cream. No one should attempt to eat the fruit after it has softened. Usually the fruit is simply cut in half by passing a knife through the skin and flesh until it comes in contact with the seed.

It will then separate into two cups, forming convenient receptacles for the seasoning, which is added a little at a time to suit the taste and the flesh is scooped from the inside of the cup with a spoon. Half of the fruit is usually sufficient for a person at a meal. The most common dressing is salt, pepper and vinegar. Lime or lemon juice is often substituted for vinegar.

While the novice usually considers some form of acid necessary to add piquancy, those better acquainted with the fruit frequently eat it with salt alone, and many think that even salt tends to mask the delicious nutty flavor, and prefer it in its natural state, without any seasoning whatever, says the Kansas City Star.

The number of ways in which the avocado may be served are as varied as possible with salad combinations. One should not, however, deluge this rich fruit with oil, nor overpower with condiments. If it is desired to incorporate the dressing thoroughly, the flesh can be removed from the skin for convenience in serving. This is more neatly accomplished with the thicker skinned forms.

The use of the avocado as an ingredi-

ent of lobster or other shell fish salad is said to have become general in localities where the fruit can be obtained, as it gives the salad a pleasing, nutty after flavor not otherwise secured. Another use is in mixed pickles. For this purpose the fruit should be selected before it has become soft, yet after it is no longer hard and brittle.

The fruit is pared, the seed taken out, and the meat cut into pieces not over half an inch thick. This is then prepared in the usual manner of cucumber pickles. Fried avocado pears are somewhat like fried plantains. The pears are peeled, sliced and fried in hot lard, sprinkled with sugar and served hot.

Sandwiches are made by spreading thin slices of bread with the ripe pear mashed to a paste, mixed with sieved hard-boiled yolks of eggs and a dressing of oil, salt, tarragon vinegar, with crisp lettuce leaves.

Shortcake is made by splitting biscuit dough baked in sections the size of a saucer and buttered while hot; then the pear meat is spread in a thick layer between each as with peach or strawberry shortcake.

In Guatemala the pear is quite commonly served as a breakfast food. In Porto Rico and parts of Mexico the avocado is sliced raw and added to soups. In French countries the avocado is customarily served as a hors d'oeuvre. In Brazil it is made into a sort of custard pudding.

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## AMERICANS AS HOUSEKEEPERS

Ability shown by wife of an ambassador

IF THE truth be known, the American woman, rich or poor, really likes to keep house. Some of the older millionaires' wives have grown side by side with their husbands from the simplest early homes. Others again, though accustomed from infancy to every luxury, have had the systematic training in household economy that is a part of every thoroughly modern girl's education, and these younger housewives glory in their scientific efficiency.

We hear of Gladys Vanderbilt as an excellent cook before she made her brilliant foreign marriage. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is also a noted cook, while Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has the reputation of being the best young housekeeper in New York.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney combines the qualities of an excellent housekeeper, a sculptor of marked talent, a symbolic dancer of more than usual ability and a devoted wife and mother.

Another woman who does not relegate to any one the supreme authority in her household is Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Her recent feat of coming from England for two months, opening a great house and entertaining royalty would do credit to a general, in the executive and organizing ability shown, says the Woman's Magazine.

Of course Mrs. Reid brought the five most important servants with her from England: a butler who for resourcefulness probably has few equals, a housekeeper and three others.

Of course the keynote of Mrs. Reid's household is entertainment—entertainment on a scale so large that it might well be termed regal, and entertainment of a character usually official.

During her visit to America she entertained for a week the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia. A private visit, this was called, none of the affairs given was of an official character. Yet in importance and even in

the size of some of the entertainments there is little to choose between this private hospitality and that of a more official character.

The feat referred to, that of opening a house which she had not occupied for seven years, impressing upon it anew her own personal stamp and giving it the air of occupancy, was done with apparent ease.

Of the royal visit Mrs. Reid had exactly one week's notice, and during that week armies of workmen invaded the house, redecorating bedrooms, making needed alterations in the drawing rooms and the dining room and in every way putting the house in good shape.

The entertainments of that visit included two dinners of 50 covers each, a ball, luncheons and teas. All was arranged under Mrs. Reid's personal supervision.

But this visit, while it had great publicity, and was indeed an important event, was but a detail in the long and successful social career of this remarkable woman.

In her housekeeping, whether in the various American homes she has had or in the wonderful Dorchester house in London, now the ambassador's official residence, Mrs. Reid's personal attention to detail is always apparent.

If a vase of withered flowers has been left in the drawing room, Mrs. Reid is sure to see it. If she comes in and finds the piano top dusty, or the shade not drawn at a proper hour, she knows at once whose duty has been neglected.

Her first act in the morning is to receive and pass upon the menus submitted by the chef. After this follow consultations with the butler and the housekeeper, and then matters of personal business with her secretary. Through it all is this personal touch which applies to all departments of the domestic and social life which has made Mrs. Reid's career so successful.

## GLOVES FOR OUTDOOR SPORTS

Chamois found very satisfactory

GLOVES are an important item of the wardrobe of the girl who takes part in outdoor sports. For golfing and tennis, the most satisfactory gloves are of chamois, which becomes softer every time it is washed, and in two button lengths, which perfectly protect the wrists, come in natural color, gun metal, white and mode. Looking precisely like chamois but of a fabric which is said to wear better than and to wash quite as well as pelt, are driving gloves with strap fastenings and stitch-edged loose cuffs.

Riding gloves of a fabric closely resembling natural colored, white or gray leather, but much more comfortable for warm weather service, have mousquetaire wrists and plain backs or are in gauntlet style with the very widely-

stitched backs which make a generously proportioned hand look less broad.

Walking gloves with mousquetaire wrists and straps have the becoming back stitching, and are of taffeta, chamois, suede or glace pique materials, which are also made up in white, pearl, slate, brown, heaver, gray, bois or tan "dress" gloves, fastened with one or two large clasps.

The most satisfactory gloves for dances, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, are those of plain silk which may be laundered by soaking them in castile-soaped warm water and allowing them to dry gradually in a shaded place, or of embroidered silk which may be cleaned with French chalk. The secret of having such gloves always fresh is to wash them after each wearing, as a very little rubbing will clean them.

## MODES IN BRIEF

Black and white chantilly laces are strong in favor.

The sleeves of the newest blouses are set in with beading.

White, cream and tan hms show touches of black and cerise.

Lingerie blouses of sheerest linen are embroidered with colors.

Scanty flounces placed flatly on a narrow foundation skirt are seen on many lingerie frocks, as well as on silks and voiles, and are one of the features of the new season.—Washington Herald.

## TAFFETA MANTLES

For early spring wear, to replace the tailor-made for afternoon and visiting wear, there will be a great vogue in long soft satin and taffeta mantles, says the Indianapolis News. These are lined and, when not expressed in black, are carried out in strict harmony with the gowns.

Large square revers, allied to equally large square shaped collars, figure on an appreciable number of models. And by way of breaking the monotony of an all black scheme the revers are oftentimes purple, peony, or a Pekin silk is pretty. But always are these contrasts veiled in black chiffon. That seems for the moment to be a hard and fast decree. Fringe also plays its part.



## SPEAKERS TELL OF BROWNING'S LIFE AND WORK

\_\_\_\_\_

Brownings' centenary was commemorated by the Twentieth Century Club on Saturday when the speaking after the annual luncheon centered in the poet. Prof. E. Charlton Black spoke of what was probably the only time that Robert Browning ever consented to address a body of college students. This was at

Professor Black read from the notes he took on that occasion as one of the enthusiastic boys. Among the characteristic sayings was that a true poet must be a romanticist by temperament and a realist in method. Browning said that the function of the poet is to break down

the shallow and mischievous distinction between the sacred and the secular. Browning was a true amplifier imperii, in that he enlarged the empire of poetry not only to take in the man of the soil but also in extending the range of vocabulary and style.

The Rev. Woodman Bradbury, president of the Browning Society, spoke of Browning's place in literature. He referred to the former prejudice against the poet as being obscure and said that today he is more studied than ever.

Among the guests were the secretary

of the Browning Society of Bombay, an Oriental, and also many representative Italian citizens of Boston. Mrs. Charlton Black read the poem named "A Forgiveness," as typical of Browning's strong sympathy for the individual point of view, however harsh and wrong seeming.

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**NEW THEATER OPENED**

Gordon's Olympia, a new popular priced theater on Washington street, opposite Boylston street, opened today at 1 p. m. The playhouse is handsome in decoration and was designed by C. H. Blackhall to seat 2500 persons. The upper portions of the house are reached by stairs and escalators. The enterprise is said to involve the investment of \$1,000,000. The Gordon

Amusement Company will provide entertainment of vaudeville and moving pictures.

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**TRAVEL**

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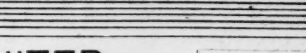
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## MUSIC NOTES

### CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

The Bach Choral Society, John W. Norton conductor, announces its first concert on Tuesday evening, May 14, at the Central Park Presbyterian church. The work to be performed is Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." The soloists will be Mrs. Frank Farnum, soprano; Mrs. Helen B. Bengel, contralto; William B. Ross, tenor; Rene Lund, bass, and Miss Alice R. Deal, organist. Members of the Thomas orchestra will assist.

Before sailing for Europe last week Mr. Dippel, manager of the Chicago grand opera company, announced some of the novelties which he is planning for next season. The most important of them will be Wilhelm Kienzl's "Kuhreigen," which will be performed for the first time in America by the Chicago company. Some more poetic translation than the literal one, "Cow-bells," will probably be devised. Bellini's "Norma" will be revived for Mme. Celia Gagliardi, an Italian dramatic soprano who is to join the company, and "Mignon" will be given with Miss Maggie Teyte in the title role. Among the other novelties will be Goldmark's "Crisquet on the Hearth," sung in English. Two more of Massenet's operas will be added to the company's repertoire: "Herodiade," with Miss Garden as Salome, and "La Navarraise," with the same singer in the title role.

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler has very recently returned from her European concert tour, extending from January to April 1. During this time she appeared as soloist at the regular subscription concerts of many of the most famous symphony orchestras of Europe, including the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra, the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, both under Arthur Nikisch, conductor; the Colonne Orchestra of Paris and the orchestra of Hamburg, Munich and other German cities. From the criticisms of her playing that have been republished in American papers, the European reviewers have placed her among the world's foremost pianists, a recognition that is very satisfying to American musicians.

The American Conservatory Orchestra, Herbert Butler conductor, will give a concert in Kimball hall on Tuesday evening, May 7. Miss Nesta Smith, violinist, and Miss Edith Kien, pianist, will assist.

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## GOV. FOSS' RAILROAD MERGER BILL OPPOSED BY FRANCHISE LEAGUE

Protest was filed today by the Public Franchise League with Governor Foss against the latter's recommendations to the Legislature for a merger of the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads and for improvements in railroad development and operation in Massachusetts. The league does not attempt to comment on the Governor's request for a public service commission.

It is claimed in the letter of protest that the state has no guarantee that the New Haven would carry out the improvements proposed if allowed to take over the Boston & Maine. The financial condition of both roads, the league says, is such as to make this unlikely. For the state to yield its present hold on the Boston & Maine merely on the promise to make changes for the public's benefit would be poor policy, it is said, in view of experience since the Boston Holding Company was formed.

It is further pointed out that at any time electrification of railroads within the metropolitan district is considered advisable the Legislature has the necessary power to require this without making trades with any of the railroads affected. The protest says:

## LIFEBOATS FOR ALL PERSONS ON BOARD MUST BE PROVIDED

Boston steamship officials have received a circular from the office of the supervising inspector of steam vessels at Washington saying that the tonnage basis for lifeboats has now been abolished on ocean steamers. The requirement now is that lifeboat accommodation must be furnished for every one of the passengers and crew on board. The circular says in part:

"Each and every steamer navigating the ocean must be provided with sufficient lifeboat capacity to accommodate every person on board, including passengers and crew, excepting infants in arms."

All the transatlantic companies had taken steps themselves to put this regulation into force before the circular was issued, and whether the rule applies to them or not, it will be obeyed to the letter, the representatives say.

## NOTED BUSINESS MEN ARE COMING

Among those who have accepted invitations to attend the international congress of Chambers of Commerce in Boston in September are John D. Archbold, J. Ogden Armour, August Belmont, George F. Baker, William M. Barrett, H. H. Benedict, W. K. Bixby, William C. Brown, Andrew Carnegie, Samuel P. Colt, George B. Cortelyou, Elmer H. Gary, A. J. Johnson, Robert S. Lovett, Clarence H. Mackay, Sir William Mackenzie, J. M. McKim, J. P. Morgan, Jr., George W. Perkins, John D. Rockefeller, Jacob A. Schiff, Charles M. Schwab, James Speyer, Louis F. Swift, Frank A. Vanderbilt and George Westinghouse.

According to the Boston Chamber of Commerce News an honorary committee includes President Taft, who will serve as chairman; Philander C. Knox, secretary of state; Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor; "belly" M. Cullom.

## FRIENDSHIP HELD NEED FOR GIRLS

That an improved scale of wages for working girls and a more friendly attitude on the part of employers would relieve social conditions among a certain class of girls was the contention made by several ministers who addressed the 800 persons attending the fourth anniversary of the Florence Crittenton League of Compassion in Tremont Temple Sunday afternoon. Among those who spoke were the Rev. A. Z. Conrad, the Rev. Alexander Blackburn, the Rev. Dr. James A. Francis, the Rev. W. J. Cozens, the Rev. Dr. O. P. Gifford and Mrs. C. M. Ellwood, matron of the home.

Reports showed that receipts for the year were \$20,850.43. Of this \$16,422.95 came from bequests. Expenditures of all kinds, including only \$2413.50 in salaries, were \$19,195.87, leaving a balance of \$1668.09.

## RANGER TO LEAVE ON SHORT CRUISE

U. S. S. Ranger, training ship of the Massachusetts nautical training school, with nearly a score new cadets, will leave Charleston navy yard Wednesday for her "shakedown" cruise to Provincetown.

About two weeks will be spent in and about Provincetown bay. May 22 the ship will return to Boston and it is expected that the following day Governor Foss and members of the council, Legislature and several invited guests will inspect the ship and cadets.

Probably on May 24 the ship will start on her annual cruise for at least five months, during which period the cadets will visit Fayal, Havre, Plymouth, Madaga, Algiers, Gibraltar, Madeira and Bermuda.

## CAPTAIN OF TEXAS SEIZED DESPITE AMERICAN CONSUL

NEW YORK—A report from Athens, Greece, to the New York Herald says that in spite of the protests of the American and Greek consuls, the captain of the steamship Texas, which was blown up a few days ago in the Gulf of Smyrna, has been forcibly removed from the Greek hospital to a Turkish prison infirmary. The Turks accuse him of spying in Italy's behalf.

The American consul has notified the embassy at Constantinople, and it is said that the first secretary of the embassy and the captain of an American guardship have been sent to Smyrna.

## U. S. EXPOSITION DEPUTIES ARE NOW IN BERLIN

(By the United Press) BERLIN—John Hays Hammond and the special commission sent by the United States to invite European nations to participate in the celebration of the opening of the Panama canal at the Panama exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915 reached here today.

The American Ambassador has arranged for an audience with Emperor William. Mr. Hammond and his party will be the guests of honor at several semi-official entertainments.

## MUSIC

Keen of appreciation, judicious in bestowing applause, conscious of itself as an artistic listening force shaping the interpretation of the performers, the great audience at the Kubelik and Bonci concert acquitted itself valiantly on Tuesday afternoon in Symphony hall. Not sufficient in numbers to fill chairs on the platform, as was the audience that greeted the violinist and tenor at their appearance together earlier in the season, it was enough to occupy almost all the seating capacity of floor and balconies, and some of the standing room besides. The music did not sound quite so well as it did at the former concert, when the coats and cloaks of the people seated behind the performers gave every note an acoustic softening, though the difference in effect was not enormous. It worked more to the disadvantage of the violinist than of the singer. Mr. Kubelik's violin is of such delicate tone as to be intolerant of a reverberating background. Mr. Bonci's voice can stand the reinforcement that a bare, paneled wall affords; but his refined phrasing has a better effect under the conditions of the super-crowded house.

The acoustics of Symphony hall are adapted to a filled platform. Orchestral and choral concerts therefore sound well there. Soloists appearing before an orchestra or before bands of singers always do themselves justice. Only under the exceptional circumstances of the first Kubelik and Bonci concert, the Sirota concert or the John McCormack concert, when the audience overflowed the main house and covered the stage, has solo performance had its best effect.

Some day, when the musical public is more erecting in its demand for pure acoustics than it is now, it will expect the concert managers to find means of regulating the reverberation of halls, just as it expects a violinist to put his instrument in tune. An auditorium, rightly conceived, is a musical instrument which needs expert adjustment every time it is used. Architects have made extraordinary triumphs in producing a correct acoustic product; they could do still more if the public did not expect its halls and theaters to be built on ancient model invented before acoustics were understood. But if an architect were only hampered by the form of structure which is prescribed him; planning an auditorium he could get along very well. He is often cheated by the men who administer his work after he completes it. He can build a hall that will give good acoustic results, as Symphony hall does, when floor, balconies and platform are completely filled. But he is put to rout the moment his conditions he builds for are significantly altered. Doubtless he could provide means for counteracting almost any change of conditions that would ordinarily come about. Without any question he could meet such a simple exigency as an emptied platform. He is all kinds of ways for temporarily lowering the reverberation quality of small spaces. But to do the larger, does the public want him to bother?

Mr. Kubelik under good acoustic conditions would have made a far deeper impression than he did make with the Viennese concerto in D minor. He had to subdue his tone immediately to give thematic clearness to the finale. The pompous brilliancy of this part of the work could not have its effect with the interpreter engaged in a conquest of echoes. The Folia of Corelli was a compromise to the panels of the Symphony hall rear scene; it was finely phrased, however, and smoothly voiced. The event of the concert was Mr. Bonci's singing of two Puccini selections, Johnson's aria from "The Girl of the Golden West," and, by way of encore, Mario's aria from "Tosca." Into these the tenor threw all the authority of a master of the modern Italian lyric interpretation. The audience bestowed on him loud and deserved applause. Mr. Bonci sang some old Italian airs from Mozart, Rossini and Montefiore very respectably, and the Verdi "La donna" strophes with rocco sumptuousness of vocal detail. The singer and the violinist performed together in the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria," with piano and organ accompaniment. Assisting artists in the concert were Ludwig Schwab, pianist for Mr. Kubelik; Robert E. Francis, pianist for Mr. Bonci, and John P. Marshall, organist.

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**KING COMMANDING FLEET WHICH WILL TEST AEROPLANES**

NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald says that King George takes command of the fleet off Weymouth today, the sailor monarch making the Neptune his flagship. Although there is considerable interest in the fleet's evolutions and the sham battles, the coming experiments with hydro-aeroplanes are monopolizing the most attention. The officers selected as pilots are Commanders Sampson and Gerard and Lieutenants Grey and Gregory. The naval airmen are particularly interested in an attempt to perfect wireless communication between moving aeroplanes and warships and between the aeroplanes and the shore.

## CHICAGO WILL GIVE STATUE TO BOSTON

Ten representatives of the Chicago Association of Commerce will unveil and present to the Boston Chamber of Commerce a reduced bronze replica of the St. Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln in Lincoln park. The presentation will take place in the reading room of the Chamber of Commerce on May 16, at 3:30 p. m.

The statue will be a token of appreciation of the hospitality extended by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the delegation from Chicago which visited this city last June.

## PENNY POSTAGE IS SWISS PROJECT

NEW YORK—The Swiss Chamber of Commerce has taken the initiative with respect to widespread penny postage, which it will advocate at the international congress of chambers of commerce to be held at Boston beginning Sept. 24 next, says a Bernese message to the New York Herald.

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1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 22







For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

*The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.*

## SOUTHERN STATE

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**MACHINISTS**—Seven machine men wanted; experience required; post in New York; 30 to 44 cents, according to ability; must be strictly locomotive mechanics and capable of doing all work; no railroad work will be advanced; state fully experienced capabilities, etc. in first letter. Address: **W. R. RINGEL**, 1010 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

**SALESMAN**—Wanted, young man sales position; must be experienced in selling of shoes; Hebrew who speaks English plain preferred; references required. **M. RINGEL**, Georgetown, S. C.

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**

**PASTRY COOK** wanted (colored); must be a worker; good wages, permanent position to right one. **C. O. Le NOIR**, Hotel Richmond, N. C.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**OPTICIAN** desires position with optical firm; 25 years experience; references. **E. L. BURNHAM**, 11 Orchard st., New Rochelle, N. Y.

**STEWARDS**—Young man, now employed as a clerk, four months for good, close Virginia or Maryland that pays \$75 a month with board and room; experienced; references furnished. **W. H. WIGGINS**, please references as to character and ability. **CHAS. O. LeNOIR**, care Hotel Richmond, N. C.

**YOUNG MAN** wishes position in a publishing department, with opportunity to learn the trade. **NATHAN YAKOVITZ**, 2031 East Preston st., Baltimore, Md.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**COMPANION**—Refined woman wishes position as managing housekeeper; place of trust, where maid is kept; first-class references. **MRS. LUCY A. TAYLOR**, 1010 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

**GOVERNMENT STENOGRAPHER** a clerk (\$2100), young lady, desires to be changed position with government clerical work; **W. H. WIGGINS**, please references as to character and ability. **CHAS. O. LeNOIR**, care Hotel Richmond, N. C.

**OPERATOR** of Burrough's adding machine with 2 years' experience in government service, also bookkeeper and typewriter. **JOHN F. MORGAN**, Station A, Pasadena, W. D. C.

**WESTERN STATES**

**HELP WANTED—MALE**

**AVIATOR APPRENTICE**, reliable, training for operating our own aeroplane free. **AERIAL NAVIGATION CO.**, Cincinnati, Kan.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**AGENT** wishes position acting as representative for reliable firm in state of Oregon; **W. H. WIGGINS**, please references as to character and ability. **CHAS. O. LeNOIR**, care Hotel Richmond, N. C.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, middle-aged, wishes position; or will care for elderly people. **MRS. D. PAULSONER**, Tenbridge, N. Y.

**PACIFIC COAST**

**HELP WANTED—MALE**

**DRAFTSMAN** wanted for architect's office; state age, experience and salary. **FRANK M. SUGSWORTH**, 515 N. H. St., San Francisco, Cal.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**BOOKKEEPER**—Young man with 10 years' experience desires position; can operate typewriter; all references; references furnished. **CARL F. BECKER**, 19 1/2 St., Sacramento, Cal.

**HAUFS**—Young man wanted as a clerk; competent to handle any cash or give good references. **RICHARD V. BRANNON**, 1041 Georgia st., Los Angeles, Cal.

**GARDENER**, experienced in planting vegetables, in cultivating flowers, attending to lawns, etc. **JOHN F. MORGAN**, Station A, Pasadena, W. D. C.

**HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT** (junior) wishes position during summer vacation. Address **FERDINAND PRODA**, 52 1/2 9th ave., Northeast, Seattle, Wash.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**DRESSMAKER**, thoroughly experienced in first-class work, tailored suits and evening gowns, wants employment. **MRS. FRANK M. SUGSWORTH**, 515 N. H. St., Seattle, Wash.

**GOVERNMENT STENOGRAPHER** a clerk (\$2100), young lady, desires to be changed position with government clerical work; **W. H. WIGGINS**, please references as to character and ability. **CHAS. O. LeNOIR**, care Hotel Richmond, N. C.

**GOVERNOR**—Position wanted as secretary or French governess; can furnish references. **MISS MIRIAM DE JESU**, 1329 West 18th st., Los Angeles, Cal. Phone 2186.

**HOUSEKEEPER** (managing) wants position in apartment house; thoroughly experienced; references furnished. **MRS. T. L. LYON**, 410 So. Figueroa st., Los Angeles, Cal.

**CANADA A FOREIGN**

**HELP WANTED—MALE**

**APPRENTICE**—Wanted, smart young man, to learn monoline typesetting machine; must have high knowledge of printing press, but not absolutely necessary. Write **A. A. McLARE**, Barrie, Ont., Canada.

**MOLDERS WANTED**—Five stout, capable molders wanted at once; steady work. **THE REACH FOUNDRY CO.**, 1000 Main st., Wingham, Ont., Canada.

**MONOLINE OPERATOR**—State speed typewriter position; write experience, wages and references. **A. A. McLARE**, Barrie, Ont., Canada.

**PRINTER**—Wanted, good job and advertisement compositor; state experience, wages and references. **A. A. McLARE**, Barrie, Ont., Canada.

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**

**APPRENTICE**—Wanted, smart young man, to learn monoline typesetting machine; must have high knowledge of printing press, but not absolutely necessary. Write **A. A. McLARE**, Barrie, Ont., Canada.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**ARCHITECT**—Gentleman with 6 years' experience, position as assistant; has been in South Africa and Egypt; excellent testimony. **HAROLD FENWICK MOT**, 1000 Main st., Wingham, Ont., Canada.

**CANE AND RUSH WORKER** desires employment repairing cane or rush-seated chairs. **EDWARD MACROF**, 10 Marsh St., New York, N. Y.

**GARDEN WORK** or place of trust in home. **W. H. WIGGINS**, please references as to character and ability. **CHAS. O. LeNOIR**, care Hotel Richmond, N. C.

**SALESMAN WINDOW DRESSER** (30 years) in the drapery trade in London; 10 years' experience; references, wishes position. **FREDERICK WILLIAM BOVE**, 1000 Main st., Wingham, Ont., Canada.

**STENOGRAPHER** position, with opportunity for transit work; two years' experience on railroad and land surveys; new references. **W. H. WIGGINS**, please references as to character and ability. **CHAS. O. LeNOIR**, care Hotel Richmond, N. C.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**MISTRESS** for kindergarten or junior high school; experience required; post in school for September, in any country; be references. **MISS VIOLET M. TAYLOR**, 1010 Broadway, New York, N. Y.







# Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

## ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES STEAMSHIP LINES' OPERATIONS

Big Increase in Operating and General Expenses Largely Due to Extraordinary Repairs—Conditions of Company Improving Slightly

The gross earnings of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines, comprising the Clyde Steamship Co., Mallory Steamship Co., New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co., and New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co., with their subsidiaries increased \$350,000 in 1911 over 1910. Operating and general expenses increased \$1,120,000 on the face of the report, but only \$800,000 actually because extraordinary repairs were included in operating expenses this year where in 1910 they were charged off separately. Net earnings therefore decreased actually \$450,000. Fixed charges were \$50,000 less than in 1910 and \$375,000 less was charged off for depreciation. This reduced the decrease in surplus for dividends to \$26,000, and left that amount \$837,432 for the year. Dividends amounting to \$880,000 were paid by drawing upon surplus, which at the end of 1911 had been reduced to \$307,809.

The gross earnings, operating expenses including extraordinary repairs and general expenses, operating ratio and net profits from operation for the three years which the lines have been operating have been as follows:

	Gross	Operating	Ratio	Net
1911	\$1,407,380	\$1,103,997	78.86	\$2,903,389
1910	\$1,404,882	\$1,217,049	86.71	\$1,187,833
1909	\$1,402,096	\$1,034,111	73.79	\$3,687,985

The fixed charges, depreciation charges, surplus for dividends and dividends paid for three years have been as follows:

	Fixed	Surplus	Dividend
1911	\$1,012,724	\$1,271,519	\$63,486
1910	\$1,032,825	\$1,271,519	\$63,486
1909	\$1,084,724	\$1,271,519	\$63,486

The expenses of operation and management have required \$1.37 per cent of the three years, fixed charges have taken 0.43 per cent of gross, depreciation 0.44 per cent, and dividends paid have been 5.41 per cent of gross, leaving about 1.3 of 1 per cent of gross for surplus. The operations of the last two years have resulted in deficits after dividends.

The increased operating expenses for

the last year have been due to abnormal conditions surrounding the operation of some of the subsidiaries. General poor business conditions combined with severe competition played havoc with the earnings of the operating companies, particularly the New York & Cuba line. Then the companies pursued their policy of paying for betterments out of earnings and it is understood that probably \$200,000 of the increased expenses represent increased charges for betterments which last year amounted to \$325,000.

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies has established new services on some of the lines which as yet have not earned their keep, but they reach ports which are considered as likely to be of value to the lines in the future and net earnings are expected in due time. The steamers of all the lines have been well maintained and are in good condition and additional steamers are being added to the fleets which are being paid for out of earnings and depreciation funds which come from earnings.

The new year has not started off with great promise as the following comparison of gross earnings, expenses and operating ratio for the two months reported will show:

	Gross	Expenses	Ratio
Jan., 1912	\$1,425,141	\$1,254,017	88.00%
Jan., 1911	\$1,408,352	\$1,230,090	87.35%
Feb., 1912	\$1,555,480	\$1,286,231	82.80%
Feb., 1911	\$1,362,910	\$1,155,141	84.82%
2 mos., 1912	\$2,980,621	\$2,540,248	85.22%
2 mos., 1911	\$2,771,261	\$2,385,231	86.07%

The most encouraging feature of this showing is that the operating ratio of February 1912 was lower than that of January while in 1911 the ratio of February was larger than that of January. Conditions are improving slightly. Net operating income, interest, sinking fund, etc., and balance for dividends compare as follows:

	Net	Int.	Sink.	Div.
Jan., 1912	\$171,146	\$18,236	\$21,910	\$1,123
Jan., 1911	\$172,402	\$18,186	\$14,276	\$1,123
Feb., 1912	\$249,149	\$18,056	\$20,513	\$1,123
Feb., 1911	\$217,769	\$17,095	\$20,674	\$1,123
2 mos., 1912	\$420,295	\$36,292	\$42,423	\$2,246
2 mos., 1911	\$390,171	\$35,281	\$34,950	\$2,246

## ELECTRIC EARNINGS

Stone & Webster report the earnings of the following companies for the month of March, compared with previous year as follows:

	1912	1911	Increase
Dallas Electric Corporation	\$143,057	\$13,529	\$129,528
Net	46,988	7,540	39,448
Surplus over charges	22,282	4,306	17,976

	1912	1911	Increase
El Paso Electric Company	\$63,655	\$5,965	\$57,690
Net	29,322	6,736	22,586
Surplus over charges	15,038	6,390	8,648

	1912	1911	Increase
Tampa Electric Company	\$62,057	\$5,253	\$56,804
Net	28,093	1,042	27,051
Surplus over charges	14,333	2,038	12,295

	1912	1911	Increase
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn	\$31,799	\$3,571	\$28,228
Net	12,114	2,127	9,987
Surplus over charges	10,217	2,000	8,217

	1912	1911	Increase
Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co.	\$85,487	\$8,501	\$76,986
Net	40,708	6,693	34,015
Surplus over charges	15,329	5,180	10,149

	1912	1911	Increase
Houghton County Electric Light Co.	\$22,554	\$1,381	\$21,173
Net	9,579	1,060	8,519
Surplus over charges	5,118	600	4,518

	1912	1911	Increase
Houghton County Traction Co.	\$24,485	\$395	\$24,090
Net	10,133	1,226	8,907
Surplus over charges	4,906	71	4,835

	1912	1911	Increase
Savannah Electric Co.	\$58,964	\$5,902	\$53,062
Net	15,969	638	15,331
Surplus over charges	8,533	803	7,730

	1912	1911	Increase
Cape Breton Electric Co., Ltd.	\$24,410	\$21	\$24,389
Net	8,533	803	7,730
Surplus over charges	4,906	71	4,835

	1912	1911	Increase
Jacksonville Traction Co.	\$51,257	\$843	\$50,414
Net	19,022	1,097	17,925
Surplus over charges	9,437	3,337	6,100

	1912	1911	Increase
Columbia Electric Co.	\$14,149	\$2,906	\$11,243
Net	2,438	2,122	316
Surplus over charges	1,725	725	1,000

	1912	1911	Increase
The Lowell Electric Light Corporation	\$30,774	\$5,299	\$25,475
Net	11,118	1,093	10,025
Surplus over charges	9,545	1,035	8,510

	1912	1911	Increase
Shoe Buyers	\$19,023	\$1,023	\$18,000
Net	1,023	1,023	0
Surplus over charges	1,023	1,023	0

	1912	1911	Increase
Boston Bank Statement	\$224,218,000	\$144,000	\$224,074,000
Loans	188,058,000	114,000	187,944,000
Deposits	80,028,000	1,207,000	78,821,000
U. S. deposits	734,000	1,204,000	470,000
Due banks	36,458,000	77,000	36,381,000
Exchange clear.	16,487,000	1,150,000	15,337,000
Due from banks	24,488,000	1,150,000	23,338,000
% fund	408,500	408,500	0
Legal tenders	4,203,000	4,203,000	0
Specie	25,954,000	25,954,000	0
Reserve excess	3,194,286	198,143	2,996,143
Excess with res. agts.	9,453,286	533,143	8,920,143

ALAN WOOD IRON & STEEL CO. PHILADELPHIA—The steel billet plant of Alan Wood Iron & Steel Company at Ivy Rock, Pa., is now running about 80 per cent capacity, compared with 60 per cent at the first of the year.

## LUMBER PRICES NOT INCLINED TO YIELD MUCH

Orders Seem to Be Abundant and Dealers Are in Strong Position—New York Demand Is Improved

## WHOLESALE PRICES

Lumber prices show no indications of easing up. They are distinctly firm. Orders are abundant and dealers are in position to sell at their own terms.

The demand from New York is described as more encouraging than for some time past. For a great part of last year it will be remembered that the market at that great center was flat and unprofitable, and much of the spruce ordinarily absorbed there had to be disposed of in New England. At present the indications are for very much more satisfactory conditions.

Quotations below are those of wholesale dealers in the yards, as given by the Commercial Bulletin. They refer to lumber 8 to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 is added.

## SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments: Frames, 8-inch and under, \$25; 9-inch, \$26; 10-inch, \$27; 11 or 12-inch, \$28; random, 2x4, \$22@22.50; 2x8, \$21.50@22; 2x6, 2x8, \$21@21.50; 2x8, \$23; 2x10, \$24@24.50; 2x12, \$25; Boards—Spruce, 5-inch and up, \$20; matched spruce, 12 ft., \$23; hemlock, 12, 14, 16 ft., \$21.50@22; bundled fur, clipped to lengths, \$20@21.

## SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles: Extras, \$3.75@3.80; clears, \$3.40@3.45. Laths, spruce: 1 1/2 inch \$4@4.10; 1 1/2 inch, \$3.60@3.65. Clapboards: Spruce, 4 feet extras, \$50; clears, \$48.

## HARDWOODS

Is and 2s Ash, brown, 1-inch, \$54@56; 1 1/4, 1 1/2 inch, \$60@61. Basswood, 1-inch, \$43@45. Birch, red, 1-inch, \$54@56; sap, 1-inch, \$42@44. Cherry, 1-inch, \$90@95; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$105@110; 2 inch, \$115@120. Chestnut, 1-inch, \$53@55. Maple, 1-inch, \$38@41. Oak, white, quartered, 1-inch, \$85@87; 1 1/4@1 1/2-inch, \$88@90; plain, 1-inch, \$39@41; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2-inch, \$61@63. Walnut, 1-inch, \$115@120. Whitewood, 1-inch, \$61@63; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2-inch, \$64@66.

## WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, \$100; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$110; 4-inch, \$115. Selects, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$90; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$100; 4-inch, \$107. Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, \$75; 2-inch, \$78; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$85. No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$58; 5-4 inch, \$64; 6-4 inch, \$68; 8-4 inch, \$68; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$80. No. 2 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$38; 5-4, 6-4 inch, \$53@55; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$75. Stained spruce, 1 1/2 to 2-inch, \$40@60. Shaky clears, 1 to 2-inch, \$40@60. Barn board—10-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$41; 8-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$39; 10-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$35.50; 8-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$34.

## SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4: Arkansas and long leaf pine: Partition B and better: \$2@3 1/4; 2x8@28.50; No. 2 common 1x6 \$20@20.50; 1x8 \$21@21.50; flooring edge grain A \$39.25@41.50; B \$37.50@39.25; C \$32.25@33; A \$39.25@41.50; B \$37.50@39.25; C \$32.25@33. N. C. pine: Edge rough, 4-4 under 13-inch \$31.25@31.50; partition No. 1 13-inch \$31.50@32; roofers, 6-inch, \$20@20.50; roofers, 8-inch, \$21@21.50. Cypress, 1 and 2s: 1-inch \$45.50@46.50; 1 1/4, 1 1/2-inch, \$47.50@48; 2-inch, \$50.25@51.25; 3-inch, \$50@51. No. 1 shop: 1-inch \$28.50@29.50, 1 1/4, 1 1/2-inch \$35@36, 2-inch \$37.25@38.25.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Iowa farmers are borrowing 50 per cent less than last year. Combinations of farmers are being formed for establishment of a chain of independent beet sugar refineries throughout Colorado.

Haldwin Locomotive Works plant is being operated at 60 per cent of capacity, and 10,000 men are employed, against 8,500 three months ago.

Steel plants of the country are today running at over 95 per cent of capacity and producing the greatest tonnage in their history. Railroads have ordered 400,000 tons of steel rails since April 1. New orders since the last week of April have exceeded shipments by about 7000 tons daily.

Payrolls of Pittsburgh banks have been larger during the past two months than since 1907. Labor is scarce and in keen demand. Manufacturing and mining interests have representatives at all places where immigrants congregate, and labor agencies are imported for their assistance.

NEW INCORPORATIONS OTTAWA—Industrial companies, whose capitalization aggregates over \$20,000,000 have secured charters of incorporation during the past week.

## CHARTERS GRANTED NEW CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters have been issued to the following business corporations:

Continental Bedding Company, Boston, \$20,000; Charles Bolte, Frederick E. Jennings, Edward C. Leach. Sterling Vacuum Cleaner Company, Worcester, \$15,000; Frederick H. Fisher, Olof G. Hellund, Eric G. Thoren. The Gilt Edge Silk Mills, Boston and New York, \$10,000; Norman J. MacGaffin, E. M. Churchill, Albert F. Jones.

Quinsigamond Pressed Steel Company, Worcester, \$25,000; Henry F. Larava, William A. Dean, Gertrude A. Quinn.

Elm Hill Provision Company, Boston, \$5,000; Ralph F. Russell, Leroy P. Russell, Margaret G. Moore.

A. J. Beaumier Company, Springfield, plumbers, \$15,000; Albert J. Beaumier, Mary Beaumier, Alfred Bechard.

Federal Egg Company, Inc., Boston, \$10,000; Max Shiverer, Morris Brown, Samuel Gottfried.

Mutual Benefit Cooperative Company, Boston, advertising, \$50,000; Frederic L. Yeager, Edward S. Howland, Bertha W. Glover, Louis E. Yeager, Philip L. Barton.

Horace Turner Associates, Inc., New London, art goods, \$10,000; Horace K. Turner, Lilla L. Turner, Grace G. Pascal.

Western Shriv Company, Boston, \$50,000; Merrill Griswold, Henry Endicott, Jr., Robert J. Richardson.

United States Manufacturing Company, general merchandise, \$150,000; Ellis Worthington, J. Franklin Barrett, Margaret McElroy.

A. F. Rabour Company, Lowell, contractors, \$5,000; Arthur F. Rabour, John S. Brodie, John P. Farley.

Cohasset Converting Company, Boston, cotton goods, \$100,000; Merrill Griswold, Henry Endicott, Jr., Robert J. Richardson.

James E. Nelson Company, Boston, contractors, \$20,000; James E. Nelson, John W. Sampson, Teresa R. Golden.

Arlington Steam Laundry Company, Arlington, \$5,000; Frank N. Strauss, Peter J. Donohue, James F. Roberts.

Freeman-Stahl Baking Company, Boston, \$5,000; Harry Freeman, Leon R. Eyles, Michelman, David Stahl, Leon R. Eyles.

The Lockport Company, Boston, hardware, \$50,000; Thomas H. Hart, Edwin S. Plaisted, Frederic G. Preston.

William S. Haynes Company, Boston, musical instruments, \$25,000; William S. Haynes, L. Mont Allison, Charles K. North, Dennis W. Haggerty, J. Harold Burke.

Eastern Cooperative Association, Amesbury, drugs, \$90,000; Wilbur H. Taylor, Bailey Osgood, Sallie D. Davis.

Howes Hydrant Company, Boston, \$75,000; Claude L. Howes, Arthur L. Cobb, Henry F. Quint.

The Crescent Amusement Company, Boston, \$5,000; Joseph M. Bander, Michael Bander, Besse Fidler, Charles S. Fidler.

T. D. Bost Company, Boston, meats, \$25,000; Thomas D. Bost, John R. Poole, Arthur W. Mayo.

The Lawler Bros. Theater Company, Greenfield, \$25,000; Nicholas J. Lawler, Thomas L. Lawler.

Avon Aeroplane Amusement Company, Boston, \$15,000; Andrew A. Badaracco, Alfred F. Gay, Joseph H. Geary, Andrew Di Pietro.

Bemis Rubber Company, Watertown and New York, \$75,000; Lincoln Brunn, Charles A. Burns, Arthur L. Stevenson.

Broadway Amusement Company, Boston, \$25,000; Walter C. Cogswell, W. Cleveland Cogswell, Luke H. Whitney.

The Parker Company, Inc., Haverhill, box totes, \$50,000; George T. Parker, Carlos H. Bowlen, Forrest W. Smith.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is finding only a routine consuming outlet, and the market is tame and uninteresting, with dealers quoting steady ex-yard.

Rosin—Business is limited volume, with transactions chiefly in small lots, and the market is quiet, with quotations nominally unchanged.

Common \$6.00@6.65, Gen Sam E \$6.70 @6.80, graded B \$6.75, D \$7.30, E \$7.20, F \$7.30, G \$7.30, H \$7.30, I \$7.30, J \$7.40, M \$7.50, N \$7.60, W \$7.70, V \$7.80. Tar and pitch—Only jobbing sales are reported, and dealers continue to quote \$5.50@5.75 for tar and \$4@4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm Saturday at 48c; sales, 607; receipts, 255; exports 221; stock, 19,880. Rosins firm; sales, 1028; receipts, 840; exports, 855; stock, 48,560. Prices: WW, \$7.25; WG, \$7.20; N, \$7.15; M, \$7.10; K, \$7.05; I, \$7.02 1/2; H, \$6.90 1/2; F, \$7.20 1/2; E, \$6.75; D, \$6.50; B, \$6.25.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 37s. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 10s. 6d.; rosin, American fine, quiet at 10s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirit is quiet at 36s. 3d.; rosin, common, easy at 16s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good easier, \$6. Spirits machine steady at 47 1/2c. Turpentine firm at \$1.90; hard \$3.25; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY NORFOLK, Va.—Stockholders of the Virginia railway authorized directors to mortgage the company's property to secure a new bond issue not exceeding \$75,000,000. A third of the new issue will be used to retire present indebtedness and the balance put in the treasury.

## FAIRLY GOOD YEAR FOR NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY

Smaller Balance for Dividends Due to Larger Operating Expenses and Higher Depreciation Charges

## IN GOOD POSITION

While New England Telephone and Telegraph Company increased its total income for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1911, larger operating expenses and higher depreciation charges left a smaller balance available for dividends than in the previous fiscal year. The company earned 7.65 per cent on its total outstanding stock of \$39,178,100 as against 8.15 per cent earned on the same amount of outstanding stock in 1910, which indicates, however, that the regular 7 per cent dividends were easily earned. Over \$200,000 more was written off to depreciation and repairs than in 1910.

The operating ratio of the company, not including other income, depreciation charges and taxes, remained low, but showed an advance over the previous fiscal year, standing at 40.75 per cent as against 38.56 per cent in 1910.

The income account for the last five fiscal years has been:

	Total inc.	Total ex. & int.	Divisible surplus
1911...	\$13,849,394	\$10,853,906	\$2,995,487
1910...	13,171,700	9,977,715	3,193,994
1909...	12,086,782	8,902,833	3,183,949
1908...	12,059,130	8,698,717	2,560,413
1907...	10,679,626	8,513,423	2,166,203
The company's earning capacity has			



# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## RESULT OF VICTORY FOR THE COMMITTEE IN TURKEY AWAITED

Question Now Is Whether Party, Having "Made" the Elections, Will Carry Its Policy to a Goal, or Fail

### TACTICS DEFENDED

(Special to the Monitor)  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The elections which are slowly drawing to a close have in every way strengthened the position of the committee of union and progress, and when the final returns are made it will be found that the opposition is represented by a little band of deputies whose numbers reduce them to a practical quantity negligible.

Of course a great deal has been written in the European press as to the morality of the proceedings by which this majority has been obtained. When, however, the methods pursued in some of these countries themselves are examined, the chief difference will be seen to be that the committee has done openly what other governments do with a considerable amount of circumlocution.

The Turkish government has simply fulfilled the process of what is known as "making" a house. It is a process which was carried out in its entirety in Portugal, at any rate up to the time of the late revolution; and it is still carried out in its entirety in Spain. Again, the Russian Duma can scarcely be held up as an example of a representative institution and there are other countries where the process of "making" a house is carried out less crudely but not less effectually than within the Ottoman empire.

Apologists Frank

The Turkish apologists are some of them remarkably frank in their defense. They admit that in certain districts physical force has been employed, but they ask what precisely is the difference between physical force and religious terrorism, and explain that the Vail's argument of the hastinad is not one whit more immoral than the Greek priests' argument of hell fire.

As for the question of corruption, that merely causes them to smile. They are perfectly aware that if they have manipulated votes it is simply because they happen to have the control of the ballot boxes, and they are under no misapprehension as to what the opposition would have done if the control had been theirs. Indeed, they replied by an application of the famous words of Rehobam "my father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions." The looker-on might fairly insist that the committee had used whips, but that the conglomeration of interests which stand for the opposition would have used scorpions.

Granting all this, as it probably has to be granted, the question is rather one as to what use the committee will make of its victory. Will it succeed in holding together and carrying through its policy, or will the process of disruption which overcame the last Turkish Chamber overtake this one also.

In plain English, is the day of the committee over, and is the "making" of these elections the last spasm of power, or is the committee pulling itself together for a final effort to achieve something definite in the way of government? If the former is the case it will matter comparatively little what the composition of the Chamber is or how it was arrived at. If the latter is the case, there is still hope for the integrity of the empire and for the progress of the Ottoman cause.

### Turkey Has Enemies

It must never be forgotten in estimating the situation in Constantinople that there are a multiplicity of interests opposed religiously, socially and economically to the Ottoman empire, and that these interests are habitually accustomed to exaggerate everything that is bad in that system and to minimize whatever there may be of good. Neither freedom of conscience nor political freedom is such an absolutely certain quantity throughout Europe that the sins of the Turks in this respect would, in a just analysis of things, stand out without any relief.

Several years ago the ministry obtained power in Spain for the express purpose of promoting religious equality and of permitting, to give one slight example, the exhibition of religious insignia, such as crosses, on non-Catholic buildings. The election which returned this ministry was as much "made" as that which is now going on in Turkey, but it cannot be said that as a result of it anything at all has been done towards promoting the freedom of conscience which was supposed to be aimed at.

On the other limit of the continent of Europe is the country represented by the Greek church, as Spain is represented by the Latin, and the amount of political freedom to be found in Russia admittedly is rather less than that to be found in Turkey.

Again, the methods employed by Italy in her war with Turkey have, on the evidence of eye-witnesses, scarcely been cal-

## WORKMEN DISCOVER RELICS OF GENUINE LAKE DWELLING

Excavations in Gillingham, Dorsetshire, Reveal Ancient Tools Belonging to Period Thousands of Years Back and Probably Before Use of Metals Was Discovered

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The grammar schools in Gillingham, in Dorsetshire, have lately been provided with a swimming bath, and during the laying out of this a curious and interesting discovery has been made. Among the many finds of ancient dwellings in the British Islands that of the lake dwellings are the rarest. In this place, however, there seems to be no room to doubt that the remains of a genuine lake dwelling have been discovered.

The European bureau of the Monitor is indebted to the Morning Post for an interesting article on this subject. The master of the grammar schools, A. H. Mumford, told their representative the story of the discovery. The baths for the scholars were being excavated and when the work was well under way and the diggers had reached a depth of 10 feet, several stout pieces of blackened oak timber were found, driven firmly into the blue alluvial clay which forms part of an ancient river bed. They were three in number and measured about 4 inches in thickness at the top.

Crossing from one pile to another were several smaller pieces of wood forming a kind of lattice, all so firmly imbedded in the ground that the workmen could not excavate them, and finding that the wood was interfering with their labors they knocked the top off the piles with their pickaxes.

At this point Mr. Mumford arrived on the scene, accompanied by Mr. Webb, an

expert in archeological matters, and thus all that was left of the piles were preserved for investigation. They came across many interesting relics, among which were flints, which bore evident traces of human workmanship, celt, scrapers and the like, such as the lake dweller would require. Many more would have been brought to light had not the workmen thinking the flints good enough to form a bed for the cement used them for this purpose.

Mr. Baleh, who is qualified to speak on the subject, says that he is firmly of opinion that, owing to the great depth of alluvium under which the oak piles, bones and flints were found, they are certainly some thousands of years old. In fact, he believes that they all belong to an age so remote as that of neolithic, possibly paleolithic, man.

Professor Dawkins believes that these discoveries are associated with a neolithic pile dwelling, and that the bones and teeth found are those of the large bones of the red deer. The green sandstone pebbles are known to archeologists as pot-boilers, rounded stones with marks of fire upon them, which were heated and used for boiling water in vessels which could not stand fire.

Comparing this discovery with that of the lake dwellings at Glastonbury which contain reaping hooks and tools composed of metal, seems to point to the fact that the Gillingham lake dwellers had not discovered the use of metal and so belonged to a period anterior to that of Glastonbury.

## PAN-GERMANS SEEK INCREASES IN BOTH THE ARMY AND NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany.—A meeting of the entire Pan-German committee from all parts of the country was held at Hanover recently, among the speakers being General Keim and Admiral Breusing. The chairman, Herr Class, barrister from Mayence, alluded in his opening speech to the French protectorate over Morocco, and declared that this sealed what he described as the defeat of the wanton and incapable foreign policy of the German government. The Morocco question was in consequence by no means settled, but might become acute again at any moment.

The speaker declared that the Pan-Germans held fast to the idea of Morocco as an emigrant ground for Germans within the near future.

A resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the Pan-German League considered it a patriotic duty to so influence public opinion that the people would resolutely demand an increase in both the army and navy. No financial considerations must hinder the government from complying with this demand.

## INVESTMENT IN RUSSIA CALLED OBJECT OF VISIT

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—Lord Bal four and Austen Chamberlain arrived in St. Petersburg recently and stayed during their visit with the British ambassador, Sir Robert Buchanan. Mr. Chamberlain explained to a newspaper reporter that the visit was by no means of a political nature, but that they had come to invest, on behalf of people in England, money in certain Russian works which, owing to the former political disturbances in Russia, they had previously not been able to do.

Mr. Chamberlain referred to the visit of the Russian Duma to London last summer and to the English deputation that visited St. Petersburg early this year, both of which visits, as he pointed out, had helped to increase the friendly relations between the two nations, and he said how pleased the English party were at the manner in which they had been looked after while in St. Petersburg.

## RECORD ATTENDANCE AND GOOD ENTRIES MARK DUBLIN SHOW

(Special to the Monitor)  
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The prizes offered by the Royal Dublin Society for competition this year, exceed those of last year by almost £1000 in value. The entries have accordingly been very good and the numbers of visitors attending the show constitute a record.

Their excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Aberdeen have visited the show gardens more than once. The greater number of prizes are offered for short-horn, Aberdeen Angus, Hereford and Kerry cattle, and a new dairy class has been added. Prizes are also devoted to agricultural horses, hackney cars and their horses, vans and tradesmen's carts.

There are also exhibits of polo ponies and a number of beautiful animals were to be seen. There were many interested spectators, as the ponies were tested as to manners, action and quickness in starting and stopping, which are the requirements for the game. T. J. Roark carried off several of the prizes in these classes. The horse jumping competitions are always popular and were watched with keen interest.

## TRADE COUNCIL IS FOR EMPIRE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—At the thirtieth annual general meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce the president, Lord Desborough, announced the formation of a new body to be known as the British Imperial Council of Commerce, under whose auspices the chambers of commerce of the British empire will hold their eighth triennial congress at the Guildhall on June 11 to 14 next. The chair at the inaugural meeting will be taken by Mr. Asquith.

## GERMANY CHANGES GOVERNORS

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany.—Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg has been appointed governor of Togo, and Dr. Schneck, hitherto director in the colonial office, governor of German East Africa. The former is brother to Duke Johann Albrecht, regent of Brunswick and president of the German Colonial Society. He has traveled in central Africa on two occasions and written a book on the subject, so that he may be expected to undertake his new duties with some appreciation of local conditions.

## LONDON CONDITIONS PERFECT FOR VIEWING ECLIPSE OF SUN



(Copyright by Sport and General Illustrations)  
Barrister and officials watching the eclipse of the sun from the steps of the law courts in London

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The weather in London during the eclipse was perfect, but even those stationed on the central line saw little if any traces of the corona. Photographs will probably show the brighter part of it, but owing to the short duration of totality, almost two seconds, the exposures given cannot have been long enough to show more than the inner part of the corona.

The corona can only be seen during a total eclipse and little is known about it. It extends for an enormous distance, and during the eclipse of 1900 photographs taken showed the corona extending on the west side a distance equal to four times the diameter of the sun. It is composed either of gases or else of minute solid or liquid particles and is of extreme tenuity.

An interesting point about the eclipse is that the track along which the eclipse was total was exceedingly narrow and the determination made of the central line varied considerably. The British astronomers in the forest of St. Germain, Dr. Lockyer and F. MacLean near Chavigny, and the Abbe Moreaux at Bourgh-sous-la-Roche on the west coast, were all stationed on the line that had been calculated according to the American almanac, and they found that they were practically on the central line.

They saw clearly the phenomenon known as "Bailey's Beads," an appearance which is due to the fact that the surface of the moon is irregular, con-

sisting of mountains and valleys. Thus instead of the narrow crescent of light which would be seen just before totality if the surface of the moon were uniform the crescent is broken up into separate patches of light and, viewed through a telescope, it resembles a string of beads of light. Totality only begins when the last bead of light has vanished.

It is thus due to the presence of valleys in the moon as well as to the very short duration of totality, that the corona was scarcely seen at all. The line as determined by British and German almanacs was two miles to the north of the American line, while the French calculations des temps and the bureau des longitudes both placed the line too far to the northeast and observers stationed on the latter line found that the eclipse was not total, as a small crescent of the sun remained visible.

In England, to the ordinary observer, the eclipse was not very interesting, as although the light became gray, the small crescent of the sun which remained uncovered gave a great deal of light. At Greenwich, however, numbers of photographs were taken and observers in the park saw that the shadows cast by the trees were decidedly crescent shape. It is of course too soon to know what scientific results have been attained from the observations made of this eclipse; but a total eclipse of the sun is always an opportunity for astronomers to shed a little more light on some of the many unsolved problems of astronomy.

## CATHEDRAL AGAIN HOLDS FUSILIERS' FAMOUS COLORS

Royal Munster Regiment Has Its Flags Replaced on North Side of the Nave in Winchester Structure

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The old colors of the Bengal Fusiliers, now the first battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, have been restored to their ancient place on the north side of the nave in Winchester cathedral.

These two flags were placed here with a good deal of ceremony several years ago. They were removed lately when the structure was being repaired, the brass nameplate remaining on the wall. Some of the officers of the Munster Fusiliers noticing that the colors had been missing for some time took steps to have them replaced in their former position above the nameplate.

The fact that the flags of an Indian or Irish regiment should have a place in Winchester cathedral is accounted for by the regiment having been quartered at Aldershot when drafted home from India. The famous colors having borne the brunt of several long campaigns were no longer fit to be carried in front of the regiment. A resting place was sought for them in Winchester cathedral.

The dean and chapter accepted the hung them on the old gray walls, which they have helped to decorate very beautifully ever since. Winchester people have grown fond of them and of the fine spot of color which they make and are rejoiced to see them in their accustomed place once more.

## MOROCCO MISSION LEAVES FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)  
MARSEILLE, France.—The mission to Morocco sent by the Moroccan committee sailed for Tangiers on the Imerherie. The mission is in command of the Marquis of Segonzac and consists of experts on irrigation, railway building and agriculture. Besides the mission there are several army officers on board, who are going to Morocco for the purpose of organizing and instructing the Sherifian army.

## FRANCE AND MONACO SIGN TREATY GIVING FORMER NEW POWER

Agreement Will Also Mean Transfer of Control of the Postal, Telegraphic and Telephone Services

### TERM IS TEN YEARS

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS.—France and the principality of Monaco have signed a new treaty, which provides that all custom duties payable on goods entering into France shall be collected at depots in the principality itself. These are to be under the direction of officials appointed by the French government, but the police of the ports in the principality are to continue to be nominated by the Prince of Monaco.

The treaty also provides that France shall take full charge of the postal, telegraphic and telephone services, the approval, however, of the Prince of Monaco being required in all matters affecting the personnel of these services. This practically means that no officials can be dismissed or removed without the prince's consent.

In future the Monegasque currency is to be struck in the French mints, all issue of coins to be both the same as to model and value, and, in fact, identical with the French currency.

The treaty of extradition of 1876 between France and Monaco has been confirmed and there is reserved to the French police the right to follow any offenders "en flagrant delit" into the territory of the principality. The same right is accorded to the Monegasque police in French territory within a limited area.

French troops are to be permitted, subject to suitable arrangements being made with the officials, to pass through the principality in time of peace.

The treaty also stipulates that by special arrangements between the two governments subjects of the principality may enter into the services of the French government, except in the case of the customs which must remain exclusively French.

The treaty also stipulates that by 10 by M. Poincare, the French minister of foreign affairs, on behalf of the French government and by Baron Bains d'Avin-court, on behalf of the Prince of Monaco, will be put in force immediately after ratification. It covers a period of 10 years and is to continue thereafter until formally renounced by either party to the agreement.

## GREAT AUK EGGS SOLD

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—A sale of any of the great auk's eggs always arouses considerable interest in natural history circles. Two of these interesting eggs were sold recently in London, the one fetching 150 guineas and the other 140 guineas. It appears that there are now only 73 eggs of this extinct sea bird known to be in existence.

## SALAR ED DOWLEH MUST GO

(Special to the Monitor)  
ODESSA.—A telegram from Baku has been received announcing the determination of Russia to expel Salar ed Dowleh from Persia. This action will be taken with the concurrence of Great Britain. It is also stated that an ultimatum has been despatched to the pretender.

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# THE HOME FORUM

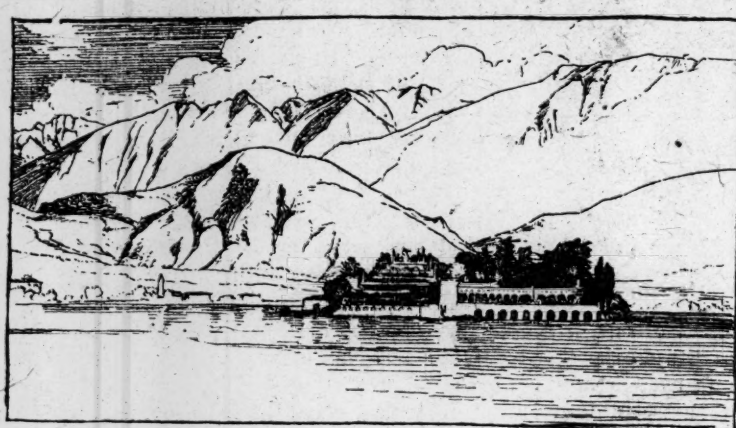
## FAIRY ISLANDS OF LAKE MAGGIORE

THE Fairy islands of Lake Maggiore rise from the blue waters, the beautiful isle, the Mother isle and the Fishermen's isle, fronting the Simplon pass, the gateway of the north. The slopes of the mountain round the lake are covered with vineyards and exotic gardens, but the most luxuriant is a matter of fact experience beside the Fairy isles. Even when the blue haze clothes them in a magic film, they preserve the solidity one associates with fairy-tale islands; the visionary glamour of Celtic fairy dreams is not here.

These islands with their chateaux of stone and plaster and their ardens of baroque architecture, belong to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when the old French fairy tales were written. The Prince Charming who belongs to the Beautiful isle delighted in ostrich plumes and silken stockings and court dress and diamond buckles; his chateau, which rises from the water, is of the splendid kind, with many windows and an imposing entrance approached by grandiloquent flights of steps and a great stone terrace. A flourish of palm trees graces the courtyard and arcades rise from the terrace.

But the chateau, for all its pomp, is merely the chateau belonging to the garden. No less than 10 terraces rise from the water, planted with giant oleanders and magnolias, lemon and orange trees, camellias and mimosa against the stately background of cedars, wellingtonias and eucalyptus; and amongst these, statues and shell grottoes and, pinnacled pedestals abound, culminating in a sort of pyrotechnical display on the topmost terrace, the extreme summit of the island. The pinnacles are gilt, the statues carry cornucopias and drive winged horses, the terraces are elaborately balustraded, the whole effect measures up to the most approved nursery standard of magnificence. One might be in a Walter Crane's toybook. There is even a great stone arcade where fountains drip and trickle and ferns infuse the air with their brooky, earthy odors. One can imagine a poor Beast lurking in these shadows, peering out at Beauty in the sun.

Today there is a desolate air about the chateau for it is not living, and its central wing needs painting, and the windows are gaunt and vacant. Count Borromeo built it in the seventeenth century, but it was never finished. One may go through a gallery hung with Flemish tapestry of that period, and suites of grand reception rooms, but the



(Drawn specially for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)  
GLIMPSE OF BEAUTIFUL ISLE AND ITS CHATEAU

place seems to sigh for the Prince Charming whose idea it was.

The island was mostly bare rock when he discovered it; its little church and cluster of cottages still remain tucked in between the chateau and the gardens; some of the cottages have been turned into restaurants, and booths where women sell fans and baskets are placed across the shore. Visitors swarm here and their boats crowd the shingle.

We turn our gay boat and row across the crystalline blue water with the white-capped mountains mirrored in it. The second island waits us, a little smaller, not so monumental, its chateau is less ambitious; it might well be designed for the mother of Prince Charming or dowager princess. It is painted in warm apricot and peach color, and but three terraces adorn the front. They are patterned prettily with lemon and orange trellises and on the rocks are gray-leaved agaves.

We round a promontory of shingle, skirt a delightful shore of quartz and granite from which start willows fresh in shimmering green, and black poplars, radiant in red-gold foliage. Behind masses of ilex trees crowd to the rocks and a wealth of laurestinas break the dark

ness with a cascade of fragrant foam. The scent is so delicious we pull in and throw a heap of waxen blossoms in the stern. Then we round another promontory of boulders and come upon an avenue of cedars leading up a tunnel of gold light and mystic shadow. We have found the harbor enclosed on three sides by stone walls.

We pull with easy strokes to the island which supplies the atmosphere of plebeian industry, without which no fairy tale is properly complete. Here the fishermen congregate, entirely separated from the pomp and ceremony of the other isles. Their balconied houses, gay with pot plants, huddle together higgledy-piggledy, some set high on arches of prodigious solidity. Boats exactly like the one that Giotto sculptured, are drawn up on the strand; the rig of the canopy support look something like a reversed coracle. At the extreme end of the island is a clean-looking restaurant inn, with a tree-shaded avenue along the spit of shingle. It looks as if it would be pleasant enough to stroll down it and look out across the water to the solemn silent mountains, so ineffably remote from the toys and fancies of the Fairy isles.

### Humility and Joy

BY humble and loving ways to make ourselves susceptible of deep delight which shall not separate us from our fellows nor require the sacrifice of any duty or occupation but which shall bind us closer to men and to God, and be with us always, harmonized with every action, consistent with every claim, unchanging and eternal.

Ruskin says this and one is reminded of Wordsworth's simple lines:

"To me the meanest flower that blows can give  
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

### Faith of Lincoln

THE sayings of Lincoln make a considerable volume of American literature, traditional and otherwise. Osborn H. Oldroyd's book "The Words of Lincoln" is part of the fruit of long devotion to his purpose of collecting every possible authentic memorial of the "first American." He spent 10 years collecting his Lincolniana in Springfield, Ill., Lincoln's home, and obtained the confidence of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, president of the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia, who writes the foreword of the book and says that the collection of Lincoln sayings is thoroughly authentic. Mr. Oldroyd is at present in charge of a museum in the house where Lincoln was taken after the tragedy at Ford's theater, the house being in charge of the Memorial Association mentioned above. Mr. Oldroyd's own collection, it is said, is soon to be acquired by the United States government.

All of which testimony makes more interesting the following passage, often quoted, and in these days made more acceptable as what the nation's chief really experienced at an hour of supreme importance not only to the history of the United States but to all the world. ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S REPLY TO GENERAL SICKLES WHEN ASKED FOR HIS THOUGHTS BEFORE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

"I had no fears of Gettysburg, and if you really want to know, I'll tell you why.

"In the stress and pinch of the campaign there, I went to my room and got down upon my knees and prayed Almighty God for victory at Gettysburg.

"I told Him that this was His country, and this war was His war, but that we really could not stand another Fredericksburg or Chancellorsville.

"And then there I made a solemn vow with my Maker that if He would stand by the boys at Gettysburg I would stand by Him. And He did and I will.

"After this, I don't know how it was, and it is not for me to explain, but, somehow or other, a sweet comfort crept into my soul that God Almighty had taken the whole thing into His own hands, and we were bound to win at Gettysburg.

"No, General Sickles, I had no fears of Gettysburg, and that is why."

How beautiful are the retired flowers!—how would they lose their beauty were they to throw into the highway, crying out, "Admire me, I am a violet! Dote upon me, I am a primrose."—Keats' Letters.

### "The Ring and the Book"

Sidney Lanier's estimate of Browning is cited as follows in the Century: Have you seen Browning's "The Ring and the Book"? . . . A hitch and a sharp crook in every sentence bring you up with a shock. But what a shock it is!

Did you ever see a picture of a lasso, in the act of being flung? In a thousand coils and turns, inextricably crooked and involved and whirled, yet, if you mark the noose at the end, you see that it is directly in front of the lion's head, there, and is bound to catch him!

That is the way Robert Browning catches you. The first 60 or 70 pages of "The Ring and the Book" are altogether the most doleful reading, in point either of the idea or of music, in the English language; and yet the monologue of Giuseppe Caponsacchi, that of Pompilia Comparini, and the two of Guido Franceschini, are unapproachable, in their kind, . . . me judice. Here Browning's jerkiness comes in with inevitable effect. . . . It is entirely wonderful and without precedent.

"Your husband seems to be very impatient lately."

"Yes, he is, very."

"What is the matter with him?"

"He is restless waiting for a chance to get out where he can sit patiently hour after hour waiting for a fish to nibble at his bait."—Chicago Record-Herald.

### CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

#### Overworked Mother Hen

Several years ago a large Plymouth Rock hen, and a small Brown Leghorn hen each had about 10 chicks which were hatched on the same day. It was told that the Plymouth Rocks generally made much better mothers than the Leghorns, but it did not prove so in this case.

The mother hens wandered far afield each day teaching their young ones how to scratch for worms, and many times the two families of little ones were intermingled. No one but a mother hen could have told to which the fuzzy little things belonged, and finally it appeared that they were about 10 days old the large Plymouth Rock mother suddenly deserted her family, and what do you suppose happened? That little Brown Leghorn adopted them all, and they all followed her until they were old enough to need her care and protection no longer.

The most comical sight of all was afforded each night when 20 little ones

tried to find places under the small mother bird. There was not room enough for all, though the little mother did her best to accommodate them.

Finally when four of the little things found that they were entirely without the shelter of the protecting wings, they took refuge on the mother's back, tucking their little feet among the feathers and nestling close together. Each night for some time at least four of the little ones kept warm and slept in this manner.

How the mother bird managed to get rest with her large flock of little ones below and above is hard to see, but she seemed to thrive, and successfully raised the whole brood until they were large enough to take their places with the older birds and each one shift for itself.

"I made all kinds of excuses to get off to see them play ball this afternoon." "Wouldn't any of them work?" "Yes. Finally I touched the boss's heart by telling him I wanted to go to the ball game."—Washington Star.

### Knight and Squyer

A knight ther was and that a worthy man,  
That from the tyme that he first began  
To ryden out, he loved chivalrye,  
Trouth and honour, freedom and curtesie.

Ful worthi was he in his lordes warre,  
And thereto had he riden, noman so farre,  
As well in Cristendom as heathenesse,  
And ever honored for his worthinesse.

And evermore he hadde a sovrein price,  
And though that he was worthy he was wysse.

And of his port as meke as is a mayde,  
He never yet no vilonye had gayde  
In all his lyf, unto no manner of wight.  
He was a vary parfit gentil knight.

With him there was his sone, a yong squyer,  
A lover and a lusty bacheler,

With lokkes curled as if they lay in presse,  
Of 20 year he was of age I gessse.

Of his stature he was of even lengthe,  
And wondrous quik he was and grete of strengthe.

Embroidred was he, as it were a mead  
Al ful of shreshe floures, white and red.  
Synge he was, or flutinge, all the day;

He was as fresch as is the month of May,  
Curteous he was, lowly, and servisable,  
And carved byfore his fader at the table.

—From Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"  
(edited by Arthur Burrell).

What is it that we seek in so many visits and hospitalities? Is it your draperies, pictures and decorations? Or, do we not insatiably ask, Was a man in the house?—Emerson.

### AMENITIES OF THE ROAD

HOW small the courtesies of daily intercourse appear, and yet what a surprisingly pleasant flavor they lend to life. A recent driving-tour brought home to the writer how much one is dependent on one's unknown brothers for the simplest needs. There is something delightfully trusting in sallying forth into unknown country, journeying on from one resting place to another every day, confident that food for horse and man will be forthcoming just when it is wanted.

Directions must be asked, too, from the casual passer-by, and then it is that the word "please" takes on new meaning. The preface "if you please" conveys faith in the interlocutor's delight in being of service, and yet leaves him free to answer only if he feels a genuine desire to do so.

The expression "thank you" is a truly grateful one, for how much one's comfort and convenience depend on the imparted bit of knowledge as to turn of road or possible accommodation.

"The world is so full of a number of things  
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings."

says Stevenson; and amongst the "number of things" should be counted the hosts of friendly human people who are going about the world, all ready and willing to play their part in the amenities of the road. Imagine the difficulties of journeying from one place to another if men refused this help to one another. If farmhouses refused to give a meal to the traveler, if a draft of milk or water was not forthcoming at any cottage, if the roadside laborer was not willing to direct one but turned a deaf ear and scowling face to the inquirer.

Instead of journeying gladly forward, certain of a welcome at every inn, certain of the kindly interest and service of one's fellow beings, even reasonably certain of generous hospitality, one would go forth in fear and trembling, only eager to get back to one's home and look the door upon a hostile world. But as it is, the growing ease of travel is a manifestation of the growing friendliness of man.

Even the noticeboards with which the Cyclists Clubs and Automobile Clubs have liberally studded every road and lane in England, are indications of a genuine regard for the traveler's welfare. "Concealed Turning," "Awkward Curve," "Steep Hill," all have their warning signboards; the old milestones are supplanted by the spick and span signposts

at every road and lane, with the number of miles to every possible town or village to which roads lead, in clear figures, and the wayfarer has, moreover, the advantage of detailed accurate maps to guide him to the smallest church or ancient building, as well as to modern points of interest.

The decrepit, moss-grown signpost of old times, with its weather-beaten "fingers" crumbling into dust or beaten off altogether by wind and rain, would be hard to find now—it has vanished with the footpath, highwayman and press gang, or, to go back to an earlier period, the picturesque troops of feudal lords and armed vassals whose appearance brought terror to the heart of the merchant or the unprotected cortege. Now the lone village policeman may be seen in the most unfrequented road—and girls and women cycle peacefully along, as secure as if a hundred knights and squires escorted them.

For the smiling, friendly atmosphere which civilization is bringing in the loneliest places, it is well to express our gratitude by doing our small part in maintaining it and taking the trouble to be courteous and pleasant spoken, instead of hasting through, brusque, indifferent, in too great a hurry to use "please" or "thank you" or any other of the trifling but necessary small change of civility.

### Of Du Maurier's Training

Mr. Harper once expressed to Mr. Du Maurier his surprise at the facility with which a man wrote who was not trained to writing. To which Mr. Du Maurier replied:

Not at all, my boy; I have been writing short chapters of society romances for years. Why, the letterpress which accompanies my work in Punch requires more study and attention than the drawings themselves, and in that way I have passed through a most laborious school of training in English diction.

In speaking of "The Martian," Mr. Du Maurier's third and last novel, says the Bookman, referring to the recent book called "The House of Harper," Mr. Harper seems to have made no reference to a curious and, we believe, authentic incident of literary history, the manner in which the first rough draft of the story was set in type, printed and bound in order that the author might begin work anew from a complete book.

### CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

#### Say This Quickly

Betty Botter bought some butter.  
"But," she said, "this butter's bitter;  
If I put it in my batter,  
It will make my batter bitter.  
But a bit of better butter  
Will but make my batter better."  
So she bought a "bit o' better  
Better than the bitter butter,  
And made her bitter butter better.  
So 'twas better Lett Botter  
Bought a bit of better butter.

—Tit-Bits.

#### Today's Puzzle

CHARADE

A curly letter. A neck adornment.  
Seen at sea. The whole may be won by study.

ANSWER TO WORD SQUARE

1. Bard. 2. Area. 3. Rear. 4. Dart.

### "I AM"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRUE religion may very properly be defined in its application as the practice of right thinking. Such religion rests upon the firm foundation of understanding and not only declares but demonstrates the presence and the power of good. That it is man's privilege to understand the nature of the infinite cause called God and to think clearly from this basis is amply verified through the Scriptures which continually maintain that spiritual consciousness is the highest attainment of man, the pearl of great price, the one essential whereby to enter the kingdom of heaven and finally to triumph over sin, disease and death.

In the book of Jeremiah it is written, "Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might, let not the rich man glory in his riches; but let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me . . . saith the Lord." And again, "For they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord." These passages and others like them are of especial significance and promise when taken in conjunction with the saying of the Master, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent."

It can thus be seen how the great service of the Master may be summed up in his own statement, "I shall show you plainly of the Father." Herein is the reason for the perpetuity of the simple

statements of the Christ and herein is also to be found the final test of all religious influence and ministry. To be effective religion must declare the nature of God with clearness and must practically point the way for the application and demonstration of its definitions, for thus alone can it successfully lead mankind from the worship of that which is false and evil into the service of the only true God.

When Moses the great Hebrew leader first inquired by what name the divine Principle of their deliverance should be known it is written, "God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM . . . Thou shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you." That this statement was of tremendous significance is evident from the wonderful salvation that was wrought through it, but then as now its actual meaning came only by degrees to human consciousness.

The simple fact that was so hard for the Hebrew people to accept was that the infinite must necessarily exist to the exclusion of all that does not express Himself, and it was only as this significance of the name I am came to them and corrected the mental condition which acknowledged other powers and laws but that of God, good, that the Israelites found a complete and ready salvation.

Throughout the entire period of deliverance the statement of the omnipresence and consequent omnipotence of the God who loved them and guided them through spiritual law came into direct conflict with their fears and material conclusions

and their safety and progress was always in direct proportion to their acknowledgment of the one presence to the exclusion of all else.

The predicament of the children of Israel is very typical of the average mortal today and humanity should awaken to the practical acceptance of the same sense of the unchangeable God which means a sure deliverance.

Material bondage of any description is wholly illegitimate and impossible when confronted with spiritual understanding. The experiences of others are mainly valuable in reassuring one primarily of the results consequent to spiritual thinking, but individual experience following the faithful application of right thought is necessary for the enjoyment of that freedom and peace which is the heritage of every man in his relation to God. Evil is neither necessary nor influential and a right thinker should serve it through neither fear nor choice.

The definition of Deity under consideration thus demanded of the Hebrews a willingness to declare God's presence even in face of apparent defeat and failure and the fortitude and surrender of material thought demanded of them is still the price of spiritual salvation. It is the willingness to replace material with spiritual conclusions and rest wholly upon the latter.

In Paul's epistle to the Romans we read this all-important admonition, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." One who admits the reality, the presence and power of all that means God, of Life, Truth, Love, must at the same time declare the absence of all that is opposed to this God; and it is just this mental activity which is indispensable to individual growth and purification. The right way is clearly indicated in Science and Health on page 367, as follows: "Because Truth is infinite, error should be known as nothing. Because Truth is omnipotent in goodness, error, Truth's opposite, has no might . . . The confidence inspired by Science lies in the fact that Truth is real and error is unreal."

The spiritual thinker learns to admit the existence only of the infinite and eternal Truth and so applies the name I am alone to the true and unchangeable God. Thus he learns to keep both the letter and the spirit of the commandment, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

There is preserved at the home of Beethoven the piano on which that master played. Among the pilgrims to this shrine last year was an American girl. She waltzed airily to the instrument, and began playing a careless tune. And then, turning to the custodian, she said: "I suppose you have many visitors here every year?" "A great many," was the reply. "Many famous people, no doubt?" "Yes; Paderewski came recently." "I suppose, of course, he played on this piano," said the girl, her fingers still on the keys. "No," said the verger; "he did not consider himself worthy."

Swiss Republicanism

It seems almost sacrilege for an American to leave Switzerland without seeing Berne. One feels like a pilgrim, making a journey to the capital of our sister republic, says a writer in the New York Post. To many of us, in fact, Switzerland is the most nearly perfect democracy that the world has ever known.

Berne, the city of fountains, presents the same impression of sturdy strength and independence to which it owes its early history. That Berne, though the capital of a country standing on a high level of culture and therefore linked to international life by countless ties, should have preserved its own peculiar character so entirely speaks well for its people. In 1914 the Swiss national exposition will be held at Berne.

### Scott and Coleridge

Coleridge's judgment of Scott, was that his poetry would not be remembered after a single generation. He refers to Scott's novels, too, in terms of actual contempt, professing to forget the name of one which he calls the "Bride of Ravensmuir." He said that they are intended only to amuse, not to make people think, and that their popularity is proof of the decadent taste of the time. Yet Scott is familiar still to the many who have perhaps, save for the "Ancient Mariner," never read a line that Coleridge wrote.

If we would be loved we must love. True love finds expression—expression in word and deed. It is one of the prime duties of friendship—indeed one of the prime duties of life in its broad range—to express the good will and gratitude and love that we have in our hearts. Love of the Master enriches our lives even as it did the life of John the Disciple. Our lives will grow in divine beauty and power as we give expression to love of the divine.—Rolfé Cobleigh.

But there is satisfaction and a large contentment down among the grasses—kneel

One little moment there, if poet's heart Be thine, and thou shalt then have secret change Of loveliness, and in thy bosom feel The living springs that feed the founts of art.

—Frederick Oakes Sylvester.

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.  
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS  
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year, \$5.00  
Daily, six months, 3.00  
In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330.  
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2092 and 2093 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, May 6, 1912

### United States Tenure in Philippines

THE governor-general of the Philippines, W. Cameron Forbes, home on leave of absence, confirms in personal interviews practically all that has come to the public officially in recent months concerning these possessions. Reports of progress and prosperity on the islands have come during this period from so many authentic sources of information, indeed, including the governor-general himself, that while he has much to offer now that is satisfying he has little to offer that is new. Material improvements in Manila and other communities have been many. Trade is increasing rapidly. The planters and the merchants are prosperous. Commerce with China promises to open on a more extensive scale than ever. Politically, everything is tranquil. The public school enrollment has reached the 600,000 mark. Regulation of the land system is proceeding satisfactorily. Titles are being proved and perfected, insuring greater stability of realty values. Savings bank deposits continue to grow. Industries are thriving. The outlook is altogether bright.

Coincident with Mr. Forbes' return, the Philippines question arises in Congress. The two facts are perhaps in no wise related. There is no longer doubt on either side of the national Legislature as to the general favorable aspect of things in the archipelago. Strange to say, there is no longer any serious difference of opinion among partisans as to the ultimate wisdom of granting the Philippines their independence. There is, however, wide difference of opinion as to when the United States should withdraw from possession and control in the islands. This difference extends to the body of American citizens. Some there are who would be glad to see the responsibility which possession entails shifted at the earliest possible moment. Many more there are who believe that the United States should never sever its connection with the islands until all doubt as to their ability to do for themselves is removed. In both classes will be found a large percentage who believe that the United States should never surrender all control over the archipelago. It is quite possible that the question, Shall the United States withdraw in order that some other power may take possession? would be negatively and emphatically, and almost unanimously, by people of all shades of political opinion in this country.

For the present the Philippines are peaceable, content, prosperous. Every year that passes tends to make the Filipinos more self-reliant, more capable of taking on the responsibility of self-government. Perhaps the wisest thing this country can do is to entrust them more and more with control of their affairs, testing their capacity at all points, strengthening them where they are weak, applauding and trusting them where they show strength, until finally the United States can stand aside, ready and willing to render aid when called upon and interfering, even in a friendly way, only in cases of great emergency.

### Pushing New Brunswick Ahead

THE present government of New Brunswick is taking vigorous measures with the view of bringing that province into line with the general sweep of Canadian progress and prosperity. A "ready-made farm" scheme, among other things, has been devised for the purpose of attracting settlers. These farms, it seems, are to be administered by three commissioners forming a farm settlement board which will have power to borrow \$100,000 for twenty years at 4 per cent and may purchase and hold property, erect suitable buildings and sell the farms to settlers at cost. Each purchaser will be expected to pay 25 per cent cash down, and the balance, with 5 per cent interest, in ten yearly instalments.

This is to be the first step in a state-aided settlement movement which it is hoped will not only induce immigration from abroad but be the means of encouraging many at home, now following unremunerative occupations, to seek opportunities in the rural districts. The Dominion government, through its immigration service and other agencies, has promised assistance in the carrying out of this scheme, which, if as successful as it is confidently expected to be, will grow to the advantage of the maritime provinces.

That there was great need of just such an impulse as this movement will give to agriculture in New Brunswick will be evident when it is known that only one tenth of the land susceptible to cultivation is at present producing crops. One fourth of its area is covered with timber, and this in the main is crown land. The products of New Brunswick farms rank high, and there is reason to believe that potato culture can be made as profitable there as it is in northern Maine. Everything the New Brunswick lands produce finds a ready market in the United States. Aside from the opportunities in agriculture, the province has immense mineral resources. It is the aim and purpose of the Fleming government to reach out after settlers capable of developing the soil, the forest and the mine, and to such settlers every encouragement will be given.

No sturdier or more industrious and provident people ever set foot on American soil than were the earlier settlers of the maritime provinces. Thousands of their descendants, lured by seemingly better opportunities in the West, on both sides of the line, have migrated during the last twenty-five years. Whether, as a rule, they have done any better than they would have done at home, is a question. At all events it is proposed to show those who remain and those who come to settle that New Brunswick has as much to offer the man willing to strive for it as any other part of the Dominion or any other part of the continent.

ENGLAND will soon have sixty new army aeroplanes, and it will be in order soon for some member of Parliament to ask the government how much it costs to keep this establishment up.

THERE is some talk of shortening the league baseball season in the face of the fact that baseball enthusiasts are, almost to a man, complaining that the season is too short already.

EMPTYING the United States treasury is usually considered a pretty difficult business, but it looks now and then as if the House had hit upon a simple way.

### Literature and Religion

ONE of the teachers of literature at Harvard University, Prof. Bliss Perry, has been lecturing on the religious value of great literature, shown by its preparatory work in "freeing, energizing and humanizing the mind" and thus preparing the way for that sounder view of life which always must include within it contemporary religious experience. Truly great literature, of whatever time, race, or creed, emphasizes spiritual values; it rises above the temporal, carnal and mental. Hence in a real sense it is a handmaiden to religion in the truest sense of that word.

Great responsibility, therefore, rests on academic institutions, that they provide as instructors of youth, in the classics of the world of letters, men or women who thus appraise the relations between religion and literature. Never was such responsibility greater than at the present time, when the university undergraduate as well as the university instructor, is clamant for light respecting life that in the outer world seems unusually perturbed and difficult to appraise. No one, for instance, can survey the statistics as to students' choices of study in Harvard at the present time of waning interest in the classics and philosophy and waxing devotion to economics, government, biology and kindred themes, without realizing that something more than the future of Latin and Greek is involved. The insistent demand today is for facts, not for ideas or ideals. Now neither great literature nor religion is a product of mere learning. They are the fruit of wisdom. The peril of teaching of literature today is in over-emphasis on the philological, archeological and historical aspects of it, and under-emphasis on its inspirational values and its capacity to breed ideas. The great teacher of literature makes such a record of future authors and civic servants among his pupils as are credited to E. T. Channing of Harvard or Benjamin Jowett of Balliol.

### Delafield Family Incorporated

A CERTIFICATE signed by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich and filed in the county clerk's office, New York city, on Thursday, has given legal status to the Delafield Family Association. This is not the first time such an incorporation has been formed or legalized. The Beekman and some other families have entered into similar associations. The objects of what may be called the Delafield Family trust, as set forth in the application for a charter, are simple enough. In the first place the members of the family declare that they wish to be enabled to pay, or to assist in paying, for the preparatory, collegiate and professional education, "or other such suitable education of such members of the Delafield family as may be designated or approved by a majority of the directors, the preference to be given to descendants first in the male line of John Delafield who came to New York in 1783, and Ann Hallett, his wife." After these, other descendants of John and Ann Delafield and "other members of the Delafield family" become eligible.

Another declared object of the association is to furnish pecuniary aid, other than loans, to such poor and needy members of the Delafield family as the directors may select, including the wives, widows and daughters of the lineal descendants. It is also set forth that the desire is to collect and preserve family heirlooms and family portraits and that one of the purposes of the association will be to erect monuments in memory of departed Delafields, if that should seem desirable.

It will be seen that while this trust takes on practical and humanitarian phases, and promises to be quite a close corporation, it has no intention of entering into business or of perpetuating family wealth. The Delafield family is old and honorable and it is represented today by many excellent and useful men and women. More than one hundred of the family, it is said, will be members of the association. These are residents of all parts of the country and they seem to be moved by the common sentiments of regard and solicitude for the welfare of the family in all its connections.

### Small Coins and High Living

THE United States treasury department has decided to interpose no objection to the proposal that three-cent and half-cent pieces be henceforth coined in the mints for general circulation. A New York contemporary, discussing the matter, falls into the error of saying: "For the first time in American history we seem to be on the verge of putting into circulation a half cent, and that fact alone speaks volumes in regard to the increasing pressure on the great majority of the present high cost of living." The fact is, a half-cent copper piece was authorized by an act of Congress of April 2, 1792. The weight of the original coin was 132 grains. This was changed by an act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 104 grains, and on Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity to a provision in the act, the weight was again changed, by proclamation of the President, to 84 grains. The coinage of half-cent copper pieces in this country was discontinued only by an act of Feb. 21, 1857. Up to the time of its discontinuance, pieces of this coin to the value of \$39,926.11 had been put in circulation. There had never been a great demand for them, and toward the end the demand had almost entirely ceased.

Three-cent pieces, both in silver and in nickel, were in circulation up to a much later date. The silver three-cent piece was withdrawn from coinage by an act of Feb. 12, 1873, pieces to the value of \$1,282,087.20 having been put in circulation. The three-cent nickel piece came into use under an act of March 3, 1863, and was discontinued on Sept. 26, 1890. A two-cent copper or bronze piece was in circulation from April 22, 1864, to Feb. 12, 1873.

It is questionable whether the employment of small coins is related to the advancing cost of living, or their discontinuance to the freer distribution of money. During the American civil war, one-cent, two-cent and three-cent pieces were in general circulation throughout the entire eastern section of the country, while coal was selling for \$20 a ton and flour for \$20 a barrel; whereas, in the middle West, where a suit of woolen clothes brought \$50 and a yard of New England printed calico 50 cents, nothing less than five cents, in silver or paper, had purchasing power. This state of things continued when war prices tumbled and until long after the panic of 1873 had disturbed and generally lowered all other values. It required a tremendous effort on the part of the promoters of cheap newspapers to introduce one-cent pieces in Chicago and St. Louis at a much later date. In the meantime, Californians were buying small

things for a "bit"—12½ cents—and the two-for-a-quarter-or-nothing idea in that state held sway until concession was finally made to the dime. California has never become wholly reconciled to the nickel and still despises the cent.

But Americans in all probability will gradually work their way around to the European system of practising small economies by splitting fractional coinage in the purchase of little things. The French have their centime (\$.002), the English their farthing (\$.005), the Russians their kopek (\$.005), the Germans their pfennig (\$.0025), and American travelers are not long abroad before they discover that by breaking up the coin equivalent to their own "quarter"—the shilling, franc, mark, etc.—they can make it go, in the purchase of little things, almost as far as the dollar goes at home.

Here is really where the small coin makes for economy. Americans now, as a rule, buy a nickel's worth of a thing when a cent's worth is all they really need, and they pay a cent for hundreds of things that could be sold to them with fair profit for half that price. Moreover, in measuring values, especially where increases are made on the things called necessities, the nickel is now generally the standard in the United States. The standard is not likely to be lowered to a half cent, but it is very certain to be brought closer to the one-cent piece by the introduction of the new coin of smallest denomination. At all events, it will not take long to determine whether Americans are ready to get down to the lowest basis of purchase in vogue so generally abroad.

THERE is discussion and debate in Ontario with regard to the actual value of the settler to the province and the Dominion, and in measuring his probable yield in taxes a controversy has arisen as to whether he is of more value to the Dominion than he is to the province, or vice versa. It must be confessed that the figuring shows that there is more regard for exactitude in such matters across the border than over here, and it costs no effort at all to admire the care and pertinacity with which the parties to the dispute are striving to reach the basic facts.

Now, there is little doubt that the settler very soon begins to contribute his share to the upkeep of the government, whether he be on this side of the border or on the other. The settlers that Canada has been drawing from the United States, however, might be considered apart in this discussion. With hardly an exception, they take capital with them over the line, and from the very moment that they begin to invest this capital they become indirect contributors to the provincial and national treasuries of Canada. They raise the taxable value of land by the mere act of settling on it, and by developing it they enable those whom they employ and from whom they make purchases to pay higher taxes. When the American immigrant becomes settled and a regular producer and a regular taxpayer, he is entitled to be regarded as a fixed asset of the Dominion. The average European immigrant who becomes a producer may not become a contributor to the revenue of province and country quite so soon or to quite the same degree; but from the moment he becomes a producer he also becomes an asset.

But why measure the value of either on any such basis? Statistics are all right in their way and in their place, but somehow or other they do not seem to fit here. The value of the settler, assuming him to be a worthy man, cannot be estimated on the basis of dollars and cents. His work and his influence extend far beyond the mathematician's power of measurement. It will require years, decades, generations to fully appreciate the value of the accessions the Dominion is now making to its population, and if, in the end, their real worth to the country is to be even approximated, it will require a very much broader view than that of the public revenue statistician.

IN THE plans for the Boylston street subway exits and entrances in or near Copley square due consideration has been given to a problem that has been overlooked at the junction of Park and Tremont streets by those who have devised the structures for the new Cambridge subway. Where space in the roadway and on the sidewalks is as limited as it is amid the Park street congestion, none of it should be taken for subway edifices; if the latter are, in spite of everything, intruded, they certainly should be planned and built on a scale much smaller than that followed in this case. Considerations of esthetics as well as of utility are leading planners of the Copley square outlets to minimize their protrusion above ground. We believe they will be supported by public opinion in this policy. Considerations of cost no doubt influenced use of public land for the new Cambridge subway structures on Tremont street rather than purchase or rental of sites; but practical experience has demonstrated already that it was costly economy so far as the public is concerned, and conditions making it so are likely to become more obdurate rather than more flexible. Mayor Fitzgerald is justified in calling attention to the matter and in proposing that something be done to alter the method.

THE curator of the municipal library of Paris has written a history of that city from the time when it was a fishing village on an island in the Seine. If he works in all the details and principal facts and completes his undertaking, it is easy to see that he will have a larger job as curator.

TAKE it altogether, it will not be an unpleasant experience to find the postman at the door with the morning delivery of lettuce and young onions only a few hours from the truck garden.

AT CORNELL, it is said, the non-fraternity men stand higher in their studies than the fraternity men. But withhold judgment until all the colleges are heard from.

TORONTO, ONT., is as confident as ever about getting that great union depot, but it declines to become enthusiastic when the date is set eight years off.

WHAT we don't want, of course, is that the time shall come when every voter must be accompanied to the polls by a ballot expert.

THERE is a period in every presidential campaign when a dark horse stalks into view. Sometimes he not only stalks, but stays.

STILL, it might be a good idea to keep all confidential official communications out of partizan politics.

### Canada's Valuation of the Settler

### Subway Exits